The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration Again Beaten on Lecompton in the House—California Mail Transportation—Reported Murder of one of the Kansas Election Judges, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

The *coup d'état* of the South Americans in the House to-day, has greatly confused the Democracy. Lecompton was the test, and the Administration was beaten by the votes of Messrs. DAVIS, HARRIS and RICAUD, of Maryland; UNDERWOOD and MARSHALL, of Kentucky; and GILMER, of North Carolina.

The vote stood 97 Lecompton to 112 Anti-Lecompton. If the absentees had been present, including the Speaker, the vote would have stood 111 Lecompton to 116 Anti-Lecompton.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, is preparing a bill to reduce the cost of mail transportation to California from $800,000 to $600,000, and to divide the business between three lines.

The Select Committee in the House on Printing, Engraving and Binding will favor the contract system. A minority report will advocate a Printing Bureau.

News has reached here that ISAAC MUNDEE, one of the Judges of Election at Delaware Crossing, Kansas, on the 4th of January was murdered for swearing that only 43 legal votes were cast on that day.

X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

The Anti Lecomptonites are in fine spirits tonight, anticipating a victory to-morrow on the movement of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, to-day in the House. Messrs. BLAIR, of Wisconsin; DAVIS, HARRIS, and RICAUD, of Maryland; GILMER, of North Carolina, and MARSHALL, of Kentucky, are the only members from the Slave States voting with the majority of fifteen, adverse to the Speaker's decision against Mr. HARRIS' question of privilege. These, with the exception of Mr. BLAIR, represent the American party. The Lecomptonites claim that on a previous vote, by which the call of the House was refused by nine majority, twenty-two of their friends, and only five of the Anti-Lecomptonites were absent.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, favoring a line of mail steamers between the city of Philadelphia and the Empire of Brazil. Mr. CAMERON also presented a resolution, calling on the President for the instructions sent to the U. S. Marshal in Utah.

Mr. HUNTER withdrew his motion for an evening session.

Mr. POLK spoke in favor of Kansas. She had all the requisites for admission. She had a Constitution which no one except the Senator from Connecticut denies to be republican in form. That instrument is the deliberate choice of the people in pursuance of law, with all the forms necessary to insure the free expression of the wish of the people. Congress could only ask, Is that Constitution republican? In this respect he considered it as unexceptionable as that of any State in the Union. Mr. POLK then proceeded to explain away the alleged election frauds and informalities, denying the statements of WALKER, STANTON and others—that a majority of the voters had been disfranchised, and that the Missourians had invaded the polls in Kansas. There was no necessity, he contended, for such a course, as enough Pro-Slavery men were already in the Territory to control the polls. As to armed invasions from Missouri, he thought the Senators who reiterate the stories concerning them were practicing on the credulity of the country. That the Missouri emigrants should have gone to Kansas armed, may have seemed strange and alarmining to immigrants from the poor-houses and Tombs of the Eastern cities—but to people acquainted with frontier life it was nothing unusual. The Missouri immigrants did not use their rifles; they merely staked their claims, and voted peaceably, returning to Missouri to escape the severity of the Winter, and intending to return in the Spring for a permanent residence. The Northern immigrants on the contrary, the sweepings of Eastern cities, came to vote, and remained to vote, and for no other purpose. Seeing this invasion, it was no wonder that the Missourians returned to the homes marked out by them in Kansas, to protect their interests. Mr. POLK then stated the general ground of his opinion why the Lecompton Constitution should pass, restating mainly the arguments of Mr. STEPHENS' majority report, from the House Kansas Committee. He concluded by asserting that all inhabitants of Kansas are not turbulent disorganizers. They are solid men, anxious for peace and quiet. The true course to give that peace, was the passage of the Lecompton bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, commenced by saying that as a member of the Judiciary Committee he felt that it was his duty to defend the Judges of the land against the aspersions thrown upon them with a recklessness and untruthfulness that will yet bring shame upon their accusers. Previous to touching upon that point, however, he would show that it was a vital error to suppose that Slavery was established by positive legislation in the South. Slavery, he contended, was the creature of the common law of England, in which country it existed and was protected by both the common and statute law as far back as the days of Queen ELIZABETH, who herself dealt in slaves. Our ancestors brought the laws and institutions of England to this continent as their birthright, and hence Slavery was the common law of the thirteen original colonies. He here cited various historical data, tracing the history of Slavery in both continents down to the American Revolution, at which time it was the common law of the whole Western Continent. Thus Slavery, he further contended, was forced as the common law upon the thirteen original colonies, against the urgent remonstrances of the Southern portion; and had not the Northern States abolished it by positive legislation they would be Slave States yet. How then, he asked, can it be asserted that Slavery is not recognized by the Constitution of the United States? He then proceeded to a defence of the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case, controverting at length the assertions of the Senators from Maine and Vermont, that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize property in slaves. He said he had never heard that assertion before the Senator from Maine uttered it. He here introduced several forcible illustrations, referring to the Patent, Copyright and other laws, and also cited the case of Prigg vs. the State of Delaware, reading Judge MCLEAN's opinion in that case, deciding that the rights of the South in slaves as property are guaranteed by the Constitution. He dwelt at great length on the Dred Scott case, commenting severely on the Judges who published the minority report. He now approached, he said, with extreme pain, another point. He had been accustomed to reverence the Judges of the land as men who by their eminence and spotless purity of character stood high above the breath of suspicion. A long line of Judges had culminated in a marshal, and of the illustrious man who had succeeded him, it is enough to say that he is worthy to be the successor of that great man. He then paid a glowing eulogium to Judge TANEY; and yet this man, he continued, so pure, so noble, so loved, has been compared by the Senator from Maine, to the infamous JEFFRIES, and charged by the Senator from New-York with having acted in corrupt collusion with the Chief Magistrate of the United States. It was difficult to sit and listen to such insinuations without the blood boiling within us. He read from various documents to show that the Dred-Scott case was in the Missouri Courts before Mr. BUCHANAN went to England, before the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed. Hence it was impossible, as Mr. SEWARD had insinuated, that the Chief Justice and the President could have gambled at cards with Dred Scott playing dummy. Is the Senate of the United States to be insulted with language like this? Shame on the Senator who makes charges like these without the shadow of a support. He concluded with a few remarks touching the Kansas question, ridiculing the Topeka Constitution, and denouncing its authors as a miserable rabble of insurgents, who, having insisted on Topeka or nothing, would get nothing. But Kansas, he assured them, would not be kept bleeding through another Presidential campaign.

The Senate passed the House Printing Deficiency bill, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

The bill for the increase of the Army by volunteers was taken up.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, favored the bill, but thought that the disturbances in Utah could be quelled in one campaign, and therefore the increase should be merely temporary. He was not in favor of regulars for this duty, and was opposed to an increase of Executive power at this time, because he had no confidence that it would be properly applied. He thought he knew the motive of the Administration in asking the augmentation of the army. It had staked its existence on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and wanted the additional patronage of 185 army commissions. Kansas admitted, CALHOUN will certify the Pro-Slavery members of the Legislature, and if a disturbance results therefrom, the Executive will have a pretext for using the troops in Kansas. He asserted as a Constitutional principle, that the President has not the power to use the Standing Army except in cases of open public war with a foreign country or of rebellion in a State or Territory, or to repel invasion. Therefore he condemned their employment in the Boston Fugitive Slave law case, in Kansas, or, as last Summer, in Washington, during the Municipal election.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, rose to a question of privilege, saying that he and six others, members of the House Kansas Committee, felt it due to themselves to present facts, showing the failure of the Committee to execute the orders of the House.

Mr. LETCHER asked if this was a privileged question.

The Speaker thought it was not.

Mr. HARRIS appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. STEPHENS moved to lay the appeal on the table.

The House refused to do so by 97 against 112.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Tennessee, moved that the question be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. STEPHENS had no objection, provided the majority report be then made.

Mr. HARRIS had no objection to embody that report in the journal and minutes of the Committee which he intended to present. He found that the report was published in the *Union* of to-day, and he thought it singular that it should be spread before the country, in contravention of Parliamentary law and the rules of the House. But he was not willing that the report should be made as the report of the Committee, as he, with six other members of the Committee, declared that the Committee has not discharged its duties under the terms of the resolution appointing them.

A further discussion ensued on this point, when Mr. MARSHALL's motion was agreed to.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, briefly debated the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and directed that it be reported to the House, with the recommendation that it pass.

The House next took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. CASE, of Ind, made an Anti-Lecompton speech.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, discussed our policy with regard to the Mormon question. He thought the practicable object to be sought is the preservation of our communication with the Pacific. There are two modes to settle this question—peaceably and by war. The former is the most humane and economical, and therefore the best; while the latter would conduce to such a state of affairs as would make a hell for a thousand years of the passes to the Pacific.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 11.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. BOARDMAN, for the equalization of freight charges on railroads.

By Mr. PATTERSON, to reimpose toll on railroads.

By Mr. HUBBELL, to allow railroads to charge additional fare. Also, to allow the New Jersey Northern Railroad to build a portion of their road in this State.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ELY, favorably, to erect a new City Hall in New-York.

By. Mr. NOXON, favorably, relative to certain affidavits in criminal proceedings.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the duties and compensation of Executive Departments.

Favorably, to amend the law relating to divorces.

NOTICES.

By Mr. DARLING, to provide for a fair equalization of the State taxes among the several Counties of the State.

By Mr. NOXON, to reduce the fees under the code of procedure in cases of default.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to amend the law relative to the formation of gas-light companies.

Also, to amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To provide for the collection of costs awarded in special cases.

By Mr. SMITH, to incorporate the Ravenswood Lyceum.

By Mr. FOOTE, to amend the charter of the Excelsior Medical College of New-York.

By Mr. ELY, to repeal the law organizing the Wardens of the Port of New-York.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to increase the number of Harbor-masters of New-York to 16, and fix their salary.

BILLS PASSED.

To repeal the law allowing Railroad Companies to assess their own property.

The bill amending the law of 1857 relative to Port Wardens, was referred back to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution that the Committee on Literature be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number and increasing the length of the term of office of members of the Board of Education in the City of New-York, and whether it would not be advisable to prescribe some additional conditions of eligibility of members of such Board.

The bill relating to the Metropolitan Police was then taken up and debated. It was made the special order for Tuesday next, at noon.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7½ P. M., and went into Committee of the Whole on the Kansas concurrent resolutions.

Mr. SPINOLA, Mr. J. D. WILLARD and Mr. JOHNSON spoke, when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 11.

The morning session was occupied in debating the bill to amend the International Bridge Charter, by abolishing the clause obliging the company to keep a steam-tug at the draw, and to open the draw at all times to passing vessels.

Strong opposition was made by Messrs. HUTCHINSON VANHORN, DAYTON and others.

Progress was reported on the bill to extend the time of the Commission to examine into the condition of the Public Schools in New-York, and it was then ordered to a third reading.

The Detention of the America.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 11.

The British mail steamship *America* left for Liverpool *via* Halifax, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., as announced yesterday. She was detained a short time by touching on the mud, the tide being unfavorable, which is the extent of her being aground. She passed Boston light 4½ o'clock.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday Night, 10 o'clock.

A heavy snow-storm prevails to-night along the coast as far as Cape Sable, and as the *America* did not leave Boston as early as usual yesterday, by four or five hours, she is not likely to arrive here before 9 to 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. For the accommodation of the business public, the lines will connect through with New-York at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and dispatches left at our office, No. 21 Wall street, will be likely to arrive here in season to be put on board the steamer.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 11.

The address for the removal of Judge LORING passed the House to-day by 127 Yeas to 106 Nays. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

Marine Disasters.

THE SCHOONER G. D. COOK IN DISTRESS—THE BRITISH SCHOONER UNCLE TOM ASHORE.

HAMPTON ROADS, Thursday, March 11.

The schooner *G. D. Cook*, from New-York for Richmond, put in here to-day with loss of foresail and anchor. She will proceed on her voyage to morrow.

The British schooner *Uncle Tom*, from Halifax for City Point, is ashore on Hampton Bar. Assistance has gone down to her. She will get off by discharging part of her cargo.

LOSS OF SCHOONER J. & P. CHASE—CREW SAVED.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, March 11.

The schooner *J. & P. Chase*, from Gloucester for New-York, with a cargo of mackerel, went ashore on the east end of Nantucket on Monday night. Crew and part of the cargo saved. The vessel is a total loss.

Important from Mexico.

GROWING OPPOSITION TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT—ITS DOWNFALL CERTAIN—BATTLE EXPECTED—GEN. ALVAREZ IN THE FIELD AGAINST ZULOAGA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 11.

The steamer *Tennessee* with dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th, and from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst., has arrived here.

The papers are filled with the details of civil war in the States of Guerrero, Michoican, Queretera and Guanajuato which display the strongest disaffection to the new Government.

Generals DOBLADO, PARODI and ARTEAGA are fortified at Celaya in the State of Guanajuato.

Six thousand men and twenty-seven pieces of artillery, belonging to the Government forces, were near Celaya, awaiting reinforcements, where it was supposed an action would take place.

Robbery after robbery was reported.

General ALVAREZ was in the field, with 3,000 cavalry, against the new Government.

The downfall of ZULOAGA was considered certain. It was rumored that the new Government already pronounced for, at Guadalajara and Garzea, has possession of Tampice, which was in the Federal interest.

The whole country was in a lamentable condition.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 11.

Advices from Kansas state that Gov. DENVER has issued a proclamation, pronouncing a circular purporting to be instructions for enrolling the Kansas militia, and signed J. H. LANE, to be illegal, and a usurpation of power.

[We understand that a private letter received in this City from Kansas states that Mr. MUNDAY, who was reported by telegraph to have been killed by political opponents, accidentally shot himself, and that his death had nothing whatever to do with the political disturbances of the Territory.]

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11.

The Southern mail from all points, as late is due, is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

A Murderer Sentenced.

BRANTFORD, N. Y., Wednesday, March 11.

JOHN NICHOLS was to-day sentenced to be hung on Sept. 8, for the murder of EDMOND BURNS.

The Steamer Canada.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 11—11 P. M.

The weather is quite thick below and there is little prospect of the steamer *Canada* coming up to-night. Wind fresh and blowing from the northwest.

New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, March 11.

Two hundred and twelve towns give HAILE 4,976 majority.

The House stands so far 191 Republicans to 80 Democrats.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time. Mar.11	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S.	10°az	Raining.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	W.	10°az	Calm.
Eastport Me.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Clear.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	N. E.	25°az	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me.	A. M.	W.	21°az	Clear.
Albany, N. Y.	9a. M	S.	40°az	Cloudy.
Montreal, C. E	A. M.	—	22°az	Cloudy and mild.
Quebec, Up. t'n	a. M.	—	16°az	——
Quebec, l'r t'n.	A. M	—	18°az	——
Washington	M.	S.	52°az	Delightful.
Boston, Mass.	M.	S. E.	38°az	Indicating snow.
New-York	M.	W.	46°az	Clear—bar. 29.750.
Philadelphia	M.	S. S. W.	49°az	Clear—bar. 29.46.
Baltimore, Md.	M.	S. W.	—	Warm—sum'r-like.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M	S.	—	Warm—pleasant.
Hornellsville	P. M	W.	—	Warm and pleas't.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M	W.	50°az	Clear.
Port Jervis	P. M	W.	—	Mild.
Newburg, N. Y	P. M.	W.	54°az	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me.	P. M	S. E.	35°az	Snowing.
Eastport, Me.	P. M	S. S. W	28°az	Snowing.
Calais, Me.	P. M	N. E.	30°az	Snowing.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	S.	34°az	Like rain.
Sackville, Me	P. M.	W.	18°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	S.	30°az	Hazy.
New-York	8P. M	W.	44°az	Clear.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	[illegible]	32°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	[illegible]	30°az	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	P. M.	S. E.	45°az	Raining.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	32°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich	P. M.	—	42°az	Clear.
Pittsburg	P. M.	—	45°az	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	P. M.	N.	42°az	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	P. M.	—	42°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill	P. M.	—	49°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	P. M.	—	59°az	Clear.
Rock Island, Ill.	P. M.	W.	44°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	P. M.	—	50°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	P. M.	W.	48°az	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	P. M.	—	47°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill	P. M.	N. W.	37°az	Cloudy.
Pr'e du Chien	P. M.	N.	42°az	Clear.
Fon du Lac	P. M.	—	42°az	Clear.
Portage City	P. M.	—	42°az	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	P. M.	—	40°az	Clear.
Bedford, Pa	P. M.	W.	38°az	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. W.	46°az	Clear.
Carlisle, Pa.	P. M.	W.	44°az	Cloudy.
Harrisburg, Pa.	P. M.	N. W.	43°az	Clear.
Lancaster, Pa	P. M.	S. W.	50°az	Clear.

Fires.

FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET.—About 6 o'clock Wednesday evening a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 108 Liberty-street, occupied by PONANS & BROTHERS, shirt manufacturers. The stock was damaged about $500 worth. Insured for $2,000 in the Amsterdam Insurance Company; $2,000 in the Manhattan; and $1,500 in the Irving. The first floor was occupied by A. FRANK & Co., fancy dry goods. Their stock was slightly damaged by smoke; fully insured. The fire originated in the rear basement. Mr. FRANK fortunately discovered it in time to give the alarm before it got under much headway.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of No. 49 Broadway, occupied by MARCUS & SCHULTZ, as a cigar store. Messrs. MARCUS & SCHULTZ estimate their loss at $2,000. Insured in the Astor Fire Insurance Company for $1,000. The building belonged to REINHARDT & KINER; it was damaged $200 worth. Fully insured.

FALSE ALARM.—At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a false alarm of fire was rung for the Eighth District.

Coroner's Inquest.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.—Coroner CONNERY, yesterday, took the *ante-mortem* examination of Mrs. BARBARA HANDE, who was stabbed in the head with a pair of shears a few days since, at her residence, No. 86 Avenue B, by JOSEPH BECK, a journeyman tailor in the employ of her husband. She states that BECK and herself had a dispute relative to the payment of a wash-bill, when she became enraged at BECK, and seizing a mop, struck him over the head. He seized her by the throat, and stabbed her in the neck and on the hands with a pair of shears; after which she ran away. Dr. FINELL gave it as his opinion that the injured woman would not survive. BECK has been arrested and locked up to await the result of her injuries.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board met on Wednesday, but transacted no business. The following is the weekly report:

No. of emigrants arrived to March 3, 1858			4,757
No. of emigrants arrived since to March 10			185
Total			4,942
To same date in 1857			10,984
	1858.	1857.	1856.
No inmates in Institution on Ward's Island	1,762	1,615	1,899
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	106	108	150
Total	1,868	1,723	2,049
Balance in bank, Jan. 1			$32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to March 3	$10,899 01		
Receipts since, to March 10, for commutation of alien passengers, &c	1,719 73—		12,618 74
Total			$44,774 63
Disbursements as per previous account, to March 3	$20,094 08		
Sundry expenses of Feb. 24 and March 3	9,432 10—		$29,526 18
Balance of Commutation Fund			$15,248 45

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

THE ARMY.

The Harney and Sumner Affair.

Court-Martial at Carlisle Barracks.

CARLISLE BARRACKS,
CARLISLE, Penn., Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

General W. S. HARNEY and Colonel EDWIN V. SUMNER, the parties to the difficulty now to be passed upon by this Court-Martial, both reached town this morning, and put up at separate hotels. I find that a strong feeling of sympathy for Colonel SUMNER exists among the people of the place. This arises in part from the old acquaintanceship between him and them. Before the time of the Mexican War, Colonel SUMNER was stationed in command at this post, and by his popular manners and the good order maintained among his soldiers, endeared himself to the citizens. It is natural that the pending trial should be regarded here with a great deal of interest. Of the merits of the case, the public can know nothing until the production of the testimony.

The Court-Martial opened at the Barracks at 11 o'clock this morning. Two of the officers detailed for service upon it were, however, detained by bodily infirmity, and this cause, together with a demand from Col. SUMNER for the presence of an officer now in St. Louis, who is deemed a material witness for the defence, operated to shorten the proceedings materially; so that in reality nothing has been done to-day. Upon the organization of the Court, the duty of presiding officer fell to Quartermaster-General JESUP. At the General's right, sat Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH; at his left, Gen. SYLVESTER CHURCHILL, Inspector-General of the Army. At the end of the table sat Col JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Lieut. Colonel of the Subsistence Department, a brother of the late lamented Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, and so like him that the resemblance is instantly recognizable. Near Col. TAYLOR sat Col. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, of the Mounted Rifles, a son of Senator CRITTENDEN, and the present commander at this post. The Judge-Advocate, Major JOHN F. LEE, sat opposite the President.

The formal organization having been completed, the parties whose names are brought prominently forward as the principal actors in the scene took up their positions—Gen. HARNEY, the accuser, occupied the back room, which opened by folding-doors into the apartment occupied by the Court; Col. SUMNER, the defendant in the case, remained with the Court in the front room. Neither was attended by counsel to-day. Very few spectators were present, and they were chiefly officers belonging to the post, attired in undress uniform.

The Court being now ready to proceed to business, the Judge-Advocate inquired of Col. SUMNER if he wished to wait for anything?

Col. SUMNER replied that he would prefer to wait for Col. LEE, then ill. In response to another query, the Colonel declared he had no objection to offer to any officer then present, detailed for duty at the Court.

Judge-Advocate LEE then read the order convening the Court, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1858.

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 33.—By direction of the President of the United States, a General Court-Martial will assemble at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1858, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Colonel EDWIN V. SUMNER, of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Detail for the Court.

Brevet Major-General Thomas S. Jesup, Quarter-Master General.
Brevet Major-General John E. Wool.
Brevet Major-General Persifer F. Smith.
Brevet Brigadier-General Sylvester Churchill, Inspector-General.
Colonel Joseph Plympton, 10th Infantry.
Colonel Francis Lee, 2d Infantry.
Brevet Colonel Justin Dimick, Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Artillery.
Brevet Colonel Joseph P. Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Subsistence Department.
Colonel Henry K. Craig, Ordnance Department.
Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Crittenden, Regiment Mounted Riflemen.
Brevet Major John F. Lee, Judge-Advocate.

No other officers than those named can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.
Major J. F. LEE, Judge-Advocate.

A telegraphic dispatch from General WOOL, dated at Washington, was then read, anouncing his inability to be present.

Some consultation now took place as to the hours of meeting, and the propriety of an immediate adjournment till to-morrow. The decision to adjourn at once, to meet at 9 A. M. to-morrow, and continue in session till 3 P. M., was finally announced,—when Colonel SUMNER rose to inform the Court that he should need Colonel CROSSMAN as a witness, to show the origin of the difficulty between himself and General HARNEY; that this officer was in St. Louis, but that he considered his presence here indispensable.

The Court reserved decision upon granting an order for the appearance of Colonel CROSSMAN until to-morrow; upon that decision turns the question of the length of the session of the Court. Should it be decided to send for Colonel CROSSMAN, he would require at least three days to reach Carlisle, even if apprised by the telegraph of the necessity of his presence. Colonel SUMNER pressed the importance of this officer's evidence, on the ground that he was present at the beginning of the difficulty, and is cognizant of all the facts. Colonel CROSSMAN is attached to the Quartermaster's Department.

Pending the question, the Court-Martial adjourned until to-morrow.

Of course, in this incomplete state of preparation for the trial, the specific charges and specifications against Colonel SUMNER are not yet made public property. I may indicate the leading points of General HARNEY's charges and the reasons assigned. The charges are three in number, viz.:

1. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.
2. Sending a challenge to another officer to fight a duel, in violation of article XXV. of the articles of war.
3. Upbraiding an officer for refusing a challenge, in violation of article XXVIII. of the articles of war.

The alleged proofs of these violations of the regulations consist of two letters, addressed by Col. SUMNER to General HARNEY, in Washington. These letters read as follows:

LETTER NO. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

SIR: As more than 24 hours have passed since my note to you of yesterday, I have a right to presume that you do not intend to answer it. I have, therefore, to invite you to leave this city with me to-morrow evening, to go to any place you may designate. I send this note privately, to avoid committing any friend as long as possible. An early answer is requested. I am, with due regard,

E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY.

LETTER NO. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1858.

SIR: I received, with great surprise, your note last evening, and have only to say to you that a man who could insult a brother officer for an official act, and afterwards refuse to apologize, or to give him that satisfaction which a man has a right to demand, is utterly unworthy of any further notice from me.

I am, &c., E. V. SUMNER,
Colonel 1st Cavalry.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY.

The letter of Gen. HARNEY to which No. 2 above is a reply, is not at hand, but it is simply a declination to accompany the Colonel out of the District for any purposes of a hostile meeting. I give Col. SUMNER's letters because I propose immediately to produce the two sections of the Articles of War which General HARNEY claims to have been violated by the sending of these letters respectively. The letter of the army regulations is plain enough, both in articles 25 and 28. The sending of a challenge must be proved, however, before the offender can be made amenable. The articles read as follows:

SENDING A CHALLENGE A CRIME.

ART. 25. No officer or soldier shall send a challenge to another officer or soldier to fight a duel, or accept a challenge if sent, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporeal punishment at the discretion of a Court-Martial.

REFUSING A CHALLENGE NO SIN.

ART. 28. Any officer or soldier who shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers or soldiers are hereby discharged from any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the laws and done their duty as good soldiers who subject themselves to discipline.

There is the law, and there is the offence charged as having been committed against the law aforesaid. The case is likely to be interesting, but very considerably lengthy, if the Court happen to favor Colonel SUMNER's application for his St. Louis witness.

I am desired to correct the only inaccuracy into which your Washington correspondent has fallen in the accounts he has given of this difficulty. Colonel SUMNER is *not* under sentence of suspension. The sentence of the Court-martial in the Deas case having been remitted by the reviewing officer, General SMITH, Colonel SUMNER is therefore in the enjoyment of his full rank and pay.

M.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CARLISLE, Penn., Thursday, March 11.

The Court-Martial to try Colonel SUMNER met this morning. All the members were present except General WOOL, who is still sick. Colonel SUMNER was arraigned on two charges:

First—For the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second—For violation of the Article of War prohibiting the sending of a challenge to fight a duel.

Colonel SUMNER pleads "Not Guilty."

The prosecution presents the correspondence between the parties, and rests its case upon it.

The following are the specifications against Col. SUMNER:

Specification first—That Col. SUMNER did at Syracuse, on the 18th of January, 1858, attempt to make a personal affair with General HARNEY, out of an official matter, namely, an answer made by General HARNEY in response to questions of the Court Martial at Fort Leavenworth, concerning his prejudice or bias against Col. SUMNER.

Second—That Col. SUMNER did at Washington, on the 15th of February, 1858, on account of General HARNEY's refusal to reply to the interrogatories, send a challenge in violation of the twenty-fifth article of War.

Third—The charge is upbraiding another officer, for refusing a challenge in violation of the twenty-eighth article of war. And the specification is contained in the letter of Col. SUMNER of the 16th of February.

The following is an abstract of the correspondence submitted in evidence:

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated St. Louis, Feb. 14, 1857, asking HARNEY to meet him at St. Louis to settle the difficulty.

A letter from PLEASONTON, General HARNEY's adjutant, to Colonel SUMNER, returning his letter by HARNEY's order.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, from Syracuse, fixing the 20th of March as a day to meet HARNEY at St. Louis. It is dated the 18th of January, and propounds the query whether HARNEY intended personal disrespect by his language at the Court Martial at Leavenworth.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Syracuse Jan. 22, censuring him for violating the sanctity of a private letter, and denying that he was under HARNEY's orders.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Syracuse, Jan. 24, altering the time of meeting to the 12th of March.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Washington, Feb. 14, repeating the queries put from Syracuse.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Washington, Feb. 15, inviting HARNEY to leave the city the next day for any place that HARNEY might designate. This is the letter which it is charged was sent as a challenge.

A letter from HARNEY to SUMNER, dated Washington, Feb. 15, acknowledging the receipt of SUMNER's note of Feb. 14 and others; denouncing the former as improper to be addressed to his (SUMNER's) commanding officer, and stating his (HARNEY's) intention to bring it to the notice of a Court-Martial.

A letter from SUMNER to HARNEY, dated Washington, Feb. 16, acknowledging the receipt of HARNEY's letter, and stigmatizing HARNEY's action in insulting his brother officer and in refusing him apology or satisfaction, as conduct utterly unworthy of further notice.

A transcript of the proceedings at Fort Leavenworth were accepted by the Court as evidence, showing HARNEY's language and SUMNER's reply.

The first witness for the defence, Col. FRANCIS LEE, confirmed the evidence of the transcript of proceedings.

Col. SUMNER said he should require the evidence of Col. HARRIS, of the Marine Corps, to prove his intention.

The Court was cleared to deliberate, and it was decided to admit the evidence, when the Court adjourned.

Col. HARRIS arrived this afternoon, and will be examined to-morrow, which will probably close the proceedings of the Court.

Colonel SUMNER is assisted in his defence by Hon. F. WATTS.

City Items.

At a meeting of the American Geological and Statistical Society, Thursday evening, HENRY E. PIERREPONT, Esq., presiding, the section of the Society on Meteorology was organized. A paper was read by J. DISTURNELL on the influence of climate upon civilization, and the distribution and condition of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The Recording Secretary offered some remarks on the distribution of certain orders of animals, and explained the structure of a barometer then exhibited. It was resolved that meetings of the section be held on the second Monday of the subsequent months of the season.

There was a great crush of colored people last evening at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, on the occasion of the first anniversary of "The I. O. of the J. R. Giddings and Jolliffe Union Association of the City of New-York." Delegations, in full regalia, were present from fifteen other male and female colored societies. The exercises consisted of singing, speech-making and recitations. All passed off very pleasantly.

A gentleman from New-Jersey, at the North Dutch prayer meeting on Wednesday, spoke of the interesting morning prayer meetings held in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, and said that among the late converts was Ex-Governor PENNINGTON; he and a converted Roman Catholic Irish servant-girl lately united with the First Presbyterian Church on the same day.

The revival in the Market-street Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. Dr. CUYLER's) continues with unabated interest. We learn that between forty and fifty persons have applied for admission into church-membership at the next communion season on Sunday week. A large number of the converts are young men.

The funeral of Dr. WILLIAM TURNER took place yesterday, at his residence, in Fourth-avenue, and was very largely attended, some seventy or eighty persons being present. The services were those of the Swedenborgian Church, and were conducted by Professor BUSH. The corpse was interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The investigation of the charges preferred by the Comptroller against Messrs. SMITH and FITZPATRICK, was to have been continued yesterday before Recorder BARNARD, but in consequence of Mr. GRAHAM's absence it was postponed to Wednesday next.

ROGER MOFFAT, of No. 28 Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, was arrested and committed yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. WILLIAM CAIN was arrested charged with being concerned in stealing the same goods.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held inquests on the bodies of EMMA MCMANUS, aged 16, and JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, aged 3 years, both of whom were burned to-death. Verdicts, in both cases, "accidental death."

By the bursting of a water pipe at No. 86 Nassau-street yesterday morning, the occupants of the building sustained a damage of several thousand dollars.

The New-York correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* names GEORGE LAW as among the subjects of the great awakening; we hear it from no other source.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By an arrival from St. Domingo, we learn that BAEZ still holds his own against SANTA ANNA, and is supplied with provisions, &c., in abundance from Curacoa. He has purchased a number of Curacoa schooners and has converted them into men-of-war.

Excursion of the Turkish Admiral on Board the New Revenue-Cutter Harriet Lane.

Visit to the Navy-Yard.

The Turkish Admiral and suite made an excursion down the bay yesterday on board the new Revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, after paying a visit to the Navy-Yard, and as the day was remarkably fine, and the objects he inspected were of the kind he came to see, his Highness must have felt himself more at ease and enjoyed himself better than on any other occasion since his arrival.

At 10½ A. M., the hour previously appointed, the Aldermanic Committee, with the carriages, were at the St. Nicholas, and received the distinguished guests. At the City Hall they stopped and received the Mayor, and then drove immediately to Brooklyn. They reached the Navy Yard a few minutes past 11 A. M., and were met at the gate by Captain ROOT, Acting-Commander of the Yard, with Capt. SCHENCK, Commander of the *North Carolina*; Captain ROWAN, Lieutenants WARDEN, DRAKE, CORBYN, LAMBERT, Purser GIBSON, Surgeon SMITH, Chief Engineer GAY, and Mr. GRAHAM, Engineer of the Yard, all in full uniform. A company of marines were drawn up, presented arms and saluted as the Admiral entered the gates.

At the Commandant's office the party alighted, when Captain ROOT advancing, took the Admiral by the hand, and in a few words welcomed him and his suite to the Yard. He regretted the absence of the Commodore, on whose behalf he also welcomed him, and said it would give him great pleasure to show him the ships, and also such of the public works as he chose to visit.

The Admiral thanked him, expressing the pleasure he felt in thus paying his respects to the officers of the Navy of the United States, and said it was his intention on some future occasion to make a more thorough inspection of the Yard than he could do at present.

They then proceeded on board the *North Carolina*. As the Admiral put off to board the ship the Turkish flag was hoisted at the main and a salute of fifteen guns was fired in honor of the distinguished visitor. As MOHAMMED PASHA stepped upon the deck, Captain SCHENCK, the Commander, addressed to him a few words of welcome, to which he replied appropriately. The seamen were mustered on deck, the marines, under Captain TANSILL, presented arms, and the ship's band struck up a lively air. The party were conducted below and made a brief inspection of the ship, the Admiral expressing his gratification at the neatness and order of everything he saw.

He was then conducted in the captain's cabin, where the wives and the lady friends of the officers were presented. The Admiral, who is a fine-looking man, bowing graciously to each as they were introduced.

Having inspected the receiving-ship, they left and proceeded to the frigate *Wabash*, which is undergoing repairs, to the Ordnance Department, the Oakum Factory, the Dry Dock, &c., giving but a few moments to each. The workmen, as they returned from dinner, manifested great eagerness to get a view of the strangers.

The new steam revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, being in waiting, the Admiral's party went on board and proceeded down the bay to inspect the harbor and fortifications.

The excursion was an impromptu affair got up by Mr. WEBB, the builder of that beautiful vessel, and but a very few gentlemen were invited to be present. The Cutter has not yet been put in commission, though her officers are on board, and in a few days she will go out on a regular trial trip. The *Harriet Lane* is the very first vessel of her class that has ever been attached to the revenue service, and she will prove of immense benefit to the commerce of this port, where she will doubtless be stationed. The award of building her was made to Mr. WEBB by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of thirteen competitors.

She is a side-wheel vessel of 650 tons, propelled by two inclined engines, each of 42-inch cylinder, seven feet stroke and brig rigged. She has three cabins, finished with great neatness, for the use of the captain and other officers, and room in the steerage for a crew of sixty to eighty men; especial accommodation being made for the rescued officers, passengers, and crews of wrecked vessels. She is pierced for ten guns.

The vessel, as delivered to the Government by Mr. WEBB, is fully provided with the usual necessary equipments, and with spare supplies for the aid and relief of vessels in distress. Her cost is $150,000.

Her hull is exceedingly beautiful, and she is so strongly built that there is not the least perceptible vibration on deck when her machinery is in motion. She has one peculiarity which does not strike us favorably, though it is not of great moment. Instead of the hammock nettings common on board of vessels of war, the hammocks are stowed in wicker lockers below. Among her equipments is a newly invented gun-carriage of a very superior construction, made by Mr. POOK, United States naval constructor.

The officers of the latter are: John Faunce, Commander; Arthur D. Sanford, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. E. Hudgins, 2d Lieutenant; J Wall Wilson, 3d Lieutenant; Wm. Dunham, Chief Engineer; Jas. R. Dryburgh, 1st Assistant Engineer; Walter Scott, 2d Assistant Engineer; Frederick Mowbray, Boatswain; Thomas Coll, Gunner. Mr. WILSON, the 3d Lieutenant, was Dr. KANE's sailing master in his last Arctic expedition. The cutter left the ship-yard, foot of Seventh-street, about 12½ o'clock, having on board two officers of the Russian Navy, Captain DOAR and Mr. DEBBRNS, of Buffalo, Mr. POOK, U. S. Naval Constructor, and a few gentlemen of this City, and proceeded to the Navy-Yard, where the Turkish Admiral and his suite came on board, and with them Alderman BOOLE and Councilmen VAN TINE and BONES, who behaved in a very quiet and sensible manner. The cutter proceeded down the bay, saluted as she went by the rigging of bells and the screaming of steam pipes from innumerable vessels of all kinds on each side of the river, which kept up a deafening din until she got past Governor's Island, when a moderate collation of cold beef and champagne was served up, or rather down, for the company had to go down in small squads to the officers' mess room, which is not capable of holding more than half a dozen at a time. The Admiral and the two officers who accompanied him, examined everything on board with great care, and seemed to be extremely well pleased. They wore their full uniforms, which were covered up, however, by their blue cloth cloaks.

The cutter rounded to at Fort Hamilton and lowered her flag, upon which the fort responded by a salute of fifteen guns. The ice that lined the shore prevented the party from landing, as was at first intended. The cutter then proceeded up the North River as far as Weehawken, and returned to the ship-yard at the foot of Seventh-street at about 5½ o'clock. No attempt was made to try the speed of the cutter, but she made fourteen knots with perfect ease against a head tide.

Six Secret Democratic Organizations to be Investigated.

The Sub-Committee, consisting of one from each Ward, that was appointed by the regular General Committee to investigate and report in relation to certain secret organizations that have been formed in the Democratic party, for the purpose of controlling the regular organization, held a preliminary meeting in Tammany Hall, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and prepared to commence the investigation.

At 8 o'clock the General Committee met at the same place. The Sub-Committee reported progress through Mr. E. B. HART, which brought up the subject of the secret organizations. It was understood that there are already six secret organizations, and that FERNANDO WOOD is at the head of one of them. Several members spoke forcibly against them, and the sentiment of the Committee was strong that way. The Committee were requested to investigate thoroughly and report fairly and fearlessly. Mr. HART stated that the Sub-Committee would report a resolution, asking all Democrats to express their views in relation to the best way in which frauds may be prevented, and the Democracy have a fair opportunity of expressing their preferences in the primary elections. The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

Corresponding Committee—Elijah F. Purdy, Fernando Wood, A. D. Russell, Thos. Dunlap, W. H. Leonard, George H. Purser and Richard Busteed.

Finance Committee—Andre Froment, Edwd. Cooper, Wilson Small, Josiah W. Brown, Wm. Miner, B. G. Hart, Samuel Osgood.

Printing Committee—Daniel E. Delavan, John Shea, H. H. Morange, J. Harrison, Manus Kelly, J. L. Brown, A. Chancellor.

Naturalization Committee—William M. Tweed, A. Eickoff, O. S. Heppard, John Moore, John Jordan, Bernard Kelly.

Committee on Organization—E. B. Hart, Chairman; Thos. Byrnes, James Leonard, Joseph Harrison, George H. Purser, Robert Donnell, Joseph Towling, Isaiah Rynders, John W. Betts, John Richardson, E. F. Purdy, George White, Wm. O. Webb, Peter Mitchell, Jno. H. Chambers, Daniel W. Norris, Thos. C. Field, Edward Cooper, Jno. Eagan, Nelson J. Waterbury, Richard B. Connolly, Alexander Ward.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Resignation of Lord Palmerston---The Leviathan, &c.

We obtain some further intelligence of interest from our files of European papers by the *Kangaroo*.

As the most interesting feature in the news is the resignation of the Palmerston Ministry, we give numerous extracts from London journals commenting on that event. The London *Times* says:

"The defeat of the present Administration on the Chinese question (Mr. COBDEN'S amendment) occurred on the 3d of March, 1857. On that occasion the majority against them was 16, the numbers being 263 and 247. These would form (with tellers and the Speaker) a House of 515 members, whereas, on Friday last the numbers (including tellers) formed a House of 453 members. The almost perfect identity of the majority will not escape notice."

The London *News* has reason to know that the majority against the Government on Friday night would have been larger than it was but for the fact that several members mistook the lobby, and went out for Ministers when they supposed they were voting for Mr. MILNER GIBSON'S resolution.

We read in the London *Times* of the 26th ult.:

"The *William Singer* freight ship, Capt. J. FARLEY, got ashore on Sunday at Brook Ledge, (where Her Majesty's frigate *Sphynx* was stranded some years ago,) at the back of the Isle of Wight, and was in some danger. She was bound from Callao, laden with guano. On the disaster being notified to the United States Consular Agent at Cowes, two tugs were promptly sent off to her assistance, and on application to the American Vice-Consul at Portsmouth, (Chevalier PAPPALARDO,) Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR, the Commander-in-Chief, promptly dispatched the tug *Echo* with hands, boats, and gear, to aid the others. These timely aids were successful, and the ship was towed yesterday into Cowes harbor."

We find the following in the Turin correspondence of the London *News*:

"To conclude my reports from Genoa, I may tell you that the day before yesterday a vessel quitted that port which conveys an Italian colony to America. They will disembark in Mexico, and on the River Tecolutla they will found a town, by the name of "Luisa degli Italiani." Their leader is Colonel LUIGI MASI, a Roman, who has been Secretary to the Prince of CANINO. Whilst residing as a refugee at Nervi, a little town near Genoa, he discovered in the mountains of the Lunigiana a most abundant mine of pyrites, of the best quality; and having sold his discovery to a French Company, and thus, for a poor man, suddenly become tolerably wealthy, he has now resolved to establish an Italian colony in America. I mention this incident to you, because it is a new thing to us, since by the strange whims of fortune it has so happened that in the land which was discovered by the Genoese COLUMBUS, and named after AMERICO VESPUCCI, not even a village has existed in which the Italian flag should wave, or the harmonious language of DANTE should be spoken".

The Resignation of the Palmerston Ministry.

From the London Times, (supporter of Lord Palmerston.)

The first thing we hear of the Earl of DERBY'S Cabinet, is that Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who has got on so remarkably well with the Indian Directors, is to have the Board of Control; and to induce the Directors to swallow the control of a man whom they have recalled from India, the India Bill is to be thrown to the winds. Such is the value of Parliamentary time and labor in the hands of amateur statesmen. Of course, Lord MALMESBURY returns to the Foreign Office, and the British nation, having performed only a half-prostration to NAPOLEON III., and made only half amends by enduring his objurgations in silence, is now to complete its submission by putting NAPOLEON'S private friend and apologist in the Foreign Office. If we are now to be civil to the French Emperor, Lord MALMESBURY is the best master of the ceremonies for the purpose. The Ministry of War is, it is said, to be given to General PEEL, who has shown such wonderful powers of keeping on good terms with everybody by making everything pleasant, and allowing nobody except the newspapers to be in the wrong. When he first takes his seat on the Treasury Bench we trust he will show that the Commander-in-Chief of our Chinese Expedition gave the best proof of his qualification for the post by leaving it and coming home. As Mr. GLADSTONE will not be Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. DISRAELI will succeed Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, with the uncontested leadership of his party in the Commons. Sir F. THESIGER, we are told, is to be Lord Chancellor, and, if so, nobody, except perhaps Lord CAMPBELL, will grudge him such long-deferred honor. The only serious rebuff Lord DERBY has received, so it is said, has been from his own son. No wonder that a young noble of such talent and self-respect should object to be made a yearly sacrifice to filial love. Had Icarus seen his father Dædalus mount up to the skies, and then come down in a shower of feathers, he would probably have hesitated to put on his own wings. Lord STANLEY has come down once in this fashion, and apparently declines to do so again. Such is the Cabinet—such in what it has, and what it has not, that the Radicals have resolved to inflict on the country, in spite for Lord PALMERSTON'S not having stood out more expressly, fully, absolutely, and indignantly for the unrestricted right of asylum, whoever the favored objects, and whatever use they might make of it.

We don't mean to say that Mr. MILNER GIBSON has not hit a blot. If Lord DERBY has luck thrown in his way, so also has the member for Ashton. As one looks back it is almost inconceivable, had it not actually happened, that Lord PALMERSTON should encounter Parliament with such a concurrence of facts as a French dispatch of unusually violent and overbearing tone publicly recorded, and yet not publicly answered, and legislation thereupon commenced in the British House of Commons. This is all that we were permitted to know, and the world at large could only act on what it knew. It transpired, indeed, privately, and now by means of a dispatch from Lord COWLEY, it is declared publicly, that Lord PALMERSTON had immediately instructed Lord COWLEY to explain matters to the Emperor. No doubt this was done as well as Lord COWLEY says it was, and with all the effect he claims for the operation. But, unfortunately, it was an operation that began and ended with the parties immediately concerned, whereas something more was due to the world. The error was that of lovers, who may record their vows in the sight of Heaven, but forgot that society also had a voice in their affairs. Had WALEWSKI'S dispatch been a private and confidential note, to be shown to no one but Lord CLARENDON, it might have been answered as privately. But that was not the intention of the dispatch. It was discharged over this island from a monster mortar, accompanied with a fire of more noisy, flashing, and offensive projectiles, and it called for a reply that should at least rise as high and range as far. We are told, indeed, that the private instructions sent to Lord COWLEY were only meant to conspire with the soothing effects of time in preparing the imperial mind for a more regular dispatch that was to be forthcoming. This confesses the whole fault, for if it is admitted that a formal and public reply was still due, it was but natural the House of Commons should ask why it had not been paid. So we repeat that a blot has been hit. The enemy has found a joint in the ministerial harness, and has not failed to pierce it, with what advantage to their country or themselves remains to be seen. For our part, we do not see the logic which would inflict a six months' dominion of Tories over us as a penalty for an omitted or delayed dispatch. At whose cost is the sin atoned? Why is England to suffer because PALMERSTON did not act quite up to the occasion at a critical and rather difficult juncture? On whose side are the sympathies of the Radical Party? Is it any pleasure to them to see the whole Liberal side banished from office, the Liberal cause thrown back for no one can say how long, and the Conservatives quietly stepping in to reap the honors due to the disgraced statesmen? We can understand private feelings coming in—and heaven knows there is scope enough for private feelings in the present state of politics and English society—but every man of true patriotism, every man of common sense, represses such feelings, and does not permit them to warp his judgment on any question of the public good. Have the Radicals really seized an opportunity of avenging themselves on the old exclusive Whig aristocracy, even at the cost of flattering the equal pride of the Tories? We are driven to some reason or other out of the way to account for the suicidal act of letting in Lord DERBY to reign over us. It has, indeed, been said that, the worse the Government, the nearer step it was to a really good one, and that what we had most to dread was a tolerable one. We are not adepts at such transcendental politics. We don't like a Government the more the worse it is. So we think we lose by being handed over to Lord DERBY; and we cannot thank the gentlemen who have effected the transaction.

From the London News, (Whig.)

Lord PALMERSTON arrived at this place shortly before 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. His interview with the Queen was brief, and we believe his lordship departed from the ordinary practice of retiring Premiers in not advising his sovereign as to the quarter in which she might best apply to find a successor to office. Her Majesty, whose constitutional knowledge could dispense with the aid thus withheld, sent for the Earl of DERBY, and appointed an interview with him after Divine Service yesterday morning. The result of the interview, with its sequel, will be authentically stated to-night in Parliament. No doubt is felt that, little as Lord DERBY is inclined to undertake the toils and cares of office, for the sake of his credit, as the head of a party, he must now seriously exert himself to construct a Government. In the Tory camp hope and fear mingle and alternately prevail. Many high offices in the State were readily allotted yesterday by the more speculative Conservatives. Lord MALMESBURY would take charge of the Foreign-Office, where his intimate friendship with the Emperor of the French, it is thought, would prove useful, not to speak of his experience in that department. Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S special knowledge of India would qualify him for the Presidentship of the Board of Control, if he were not wanted for the Ministry of War, which some assign to him, and others to Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. In these arrangements the Privy Seal is given to Lord St. LEONARDS, and Sir FREDERIC THESIGER is made Lord Chancellor. Appointments such as these are easily made; but the real difficulty is to get an administration which shall be able to make a figure in the House of Commons. Everything here turns upon the decision of Mr. GLADSTONE, the only member of the Peel party of whom the Tories have any hope. The aid of Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, it is understood, is not to be obtained; but with Mr. GLADSTONE to lead the House of Commons, the experiment of a Conservative Cabinet would be made. Meanwhile, the personal friends of Lord PALMERSTON do not speak of him as out of the field. Their language implies a belief that he is inevitable; that his sudden resignation will demonstrate for a few days the helplessness of the Queen and country without his aid, and that afterwards he will be summoned back with acclamations, to pass a Conspiracy Bill, or any other which he may choose. If such were his Lordship's thoughts, his conduct in declining to recommend an adviser to the Queen would be partially explained. The result of the division of Saturday morning was instantly telegraphed to Paris and the principal capitals of Europe.

From the London Star (Cobden Organ).

But is the Queen's Government to be carried on? Not, we venture to predict, by Lord DERBY,—who has accepted, we are informed, her Majesty's commission to endeavor to form an Administration. Although superior in debating power to the late Government, a Derby Ministry would labor under fatal disqualifications. Not only would its natural adherents count less than one-third of the House of Commons, but they have no great party to fall back upon in the constituencies. Conservatism has no power, except in coalition with stagnant Liberalism—against which the country has vigorously pronounced. There must be a Reform bill, and something more than such a Reform bill as Lord PALMERSTON would have offered. Lord DERBY may, to be sure, endeavor to carry on for a few months, by coaxing into his cabinet a man of such distinguished abilities and unimpeachable uprightness as Mr. GLADSTONE. But we trust that so eminent a statesman and orator has sufficient sagacity to perceive, that whilst a Conservative ministry is impossible without him, it cannot long be possible with him. By forsaking the men with whom he now sits, and usually acts, he will be doing injustice alike to his own best sympathies and noblest prospects. He has a right to be impatient of exclusion from office,—if impatient he be,—but a temporary partition of place with Mr. DISRAELI, may lose him even the power he now enjoys. If for no other reason, he should refuse alliance with men committed to a measure of repression similar to the Conspiracy bill. To get rid of the Palmerston Government, with its arrogance at home and its truckling abroad, its submission to national dishonor and its disturbance of the world's peace, is a gain to England and to humanity. But to obtain the highest amount of gain from so hopeful an event, we must have a Ministry including those three great elements of sincerity, ability and progress, indicated by the names of RUSSELL, GLADSTONE and GIBSON.

From the London Herald, (Derby organ.)

Lord DERBY, with his well-known chivalry, has come boldly to the rescue, and, in spite of the perils and difficulties in which Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues contrived to involve the State, has accepted the onerous post of Prime Minister of England. At this moment the noble Earl is engaged forming his Cabinet; and we do not anticipate that he will meet with much difficulty in completing his arrangements, so that new writs will be speedily issued, and Parliament adjourned for a short interval. The Ministry will be composed of statesmen resolved to defend the best interests and the welfare of England, and to uphold her honor both at home and abroad. The determined attitude assumed by Lord DERBY at the reopening of Parliament; his declaration, uttered amidst the acclamations of the assembled Peers, that the honor of England must be maintained, her liberties preserved inviolate, and her policy rendered free and independent, at once pointed him out as the coming man. The public speedily responded to his patriotic appeal, and politicians entertaining the most opposite opinions hailed him as England's deliverer. His firm and beneficent rule in 1852 is not forgotten, nor are the repeated admissions of the some of the noble Earl's most violent opponents, that the summary and unjust dismissal of his Government at the close of that year was one of greatest misfortunes that ever happened to this country. Lord PALMERSTON'S Premiership has played havoc with his reputation. Before he grasped the reins he was something; now everything is destroyed. Wars and embroilments are the legacy which he bequeaths to his successor, and he has been expelled from office simply because he could not govern. The statute book can boast of no useful additions, the results of superior statesmanship, and his short reign, will be remembered as the most calamitous and gloomy in the annals of the nineteenth century.

THE LEVIATHAN.

From the London Times, Feb. 24.

It is a long time since the public have heard anything of their old friend the *Leviathan*, which lately occupied so large a share of their attention, and the bulletins about which chronicled almost hourly how many or how few inches she had progressed towards her final destination—the water. The fact, however, is that very little has been done in the way of actual progress since the vessel was floated off her cradles, and she still remains moored stem and stern in the centre of the river, a little below the old building yard, from which for so many months she kept out the light and air, and in which for so many weeks grave fears were entertained that she would remain, a permanent adornment of the river's bank. But though, as we have said, nothing worth speaking of in the way of work, has been done about the *Leviathan* herself, a very great deal has been perfected, and we believe the arrangements are being made for her final completion and fitting for sea. With regard to this point, a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist with the public as to the total outlay necessary to fit her out, and the time it will require to get her ready in all respects for sea-going service. As far as the first-named subject is concerned, we believe we shall be found correct in stating that the total cost of completing her fittings, putting on board stores, &c., and making her in all respects ready for sea will not exceed £120,000, and that the time required to do this will certainly not extend beyond the month of July. Four months is estimated as being the utmost time necessary to fit her, but circumstances have arisen, such as the company being obliged to give up possession of the yard at Millwall, which may occasion hindrances that will probably delay her completion till the time we have stated. In order, however, to insure the work being done in the shortest space of time, and at the lowest rate consistent with good workmanship, it has been decided to subdivide what remains to be done about the vessel among several contractors. Thus the building of the cabins and saloons will be given to one person, while another contracts for the decks, bulwarks, &c., a third for the rigging, a fourth for the boats, a fifth for the internal fittings, and so on. By this arrangement of course every part will progress simultaneously, and each be effected at the lowest cost and in the best style. No less that 10 anchors are now required to hold the monster vessel at her present moorings—five at the stem and five at the stern, and each with lengths of cable attached, varying from 40 to 160 fathoms. When first anchored in the river eight sufficed to hold her, but during half a gale which blew shortly after her launch, she dragged at the stern in such a manner as to swing more into the tide-ways, and require two of TROTMAN'S largest patent anchors in addition to the others, since which she has been brought up effectually, and now apparently nothing short of a hurricane would be sufficient to move her. As the fittings of the ship progress, a pair of powerful shears will be fitted on deck for the purpose of hoisting in the iron work of the masts, the intermediate shaft, heavy boats, standing rigging, and other portions of her equipment which are too ponderous to raise by ordinary means. The masts are at present being made at Millwall in pieces, and a good deal of the mainmasts has already been completed, though of course they will not be put together until they are actually on board. There are to be six masts in all, three square-rigged and three rigged with fore and aft sails. All these masts will be composed of plates of wrought iron one inch in thickness, and riveted together in the same manner as the sides of the ship, or a steam-boiler of the strongest description. They will vary in height from 130 to 170 feet from the keel to the truck, each will be three feet four inches diameter at the deck, and each will weigh from 30 to 40 tons, exclusive of yards or rigging. Each mast rests in a square column of plate iron which reaches direct from the keel to the upper deck, and is riveted and built into all of the successive decks through which it passes. In case of it ever becoming necessary to cut away the masts, at the base of them all, at about three feet above the deck, will be fixed a peculiar apparatus, which, working by means of a powerful screw, it is made to compress two sides of the mast together in such a manner as to completely crush them in, and let the mast fall over the side immediately. As, however, all the masts will be stayed by the usual standing rigging, which in the case of the *Leviathan*, will be all of wire rope and of the most massive kind, other precautions have to be taken in order to get rid of the masts when necessary. To effect this, then, all the shrouds and stays are fastened at the ends through iron rings in such a manner that as far as any exertion of strength or skill is concerned, a single man would be sufficient to cast loose all the fastenings of each mast in five minutes, though until the rings are opened the sides might be torn from the ship before they would yield an inch. All the main and topmast-yards of the square-rigged masts will be also of iron plates. The main yard will be 130 feet long, or about 40 feet longer than the mainyard of our largest line-of battle ships, about four times the strength of any mainyard yet constructed, and several tons lighter than if it was made of wood, as is usually the case.

We have said that the company are about to remove their plants and materials to another yard on the Surrey side of the river, and such is the fact, and all the works of Millwall are in the chaotic state which usually portends a change of location even in small establishments, and which, of course, displays itself in ten-fold intensity in a yard where the largest ship of which the world has ever seen or heard has just been turned off to its moorings. But, great as is the change which these preparations make and imply it is really nothing to what the absence of the *Leviathan* herself from the yard has already occasioned. In fact, it seems at the first glance as if one whole side of the yard had been taken away, or swept into the river by some extraordinary flood tide. The *débris*, too, of the launching apparatus, the piles of gigantic timbers, masses of rails, hydraulic rams, screw jacks, iron drums, chain cables, groups of piles, windlasses, &c., all huddled together in inextricable confusion, give to the whole place the aspect of some gigantic workshop which has suddenly been leveled with the earth and ruined by some tremendous catastrophe. We believe no attempt will be made to draw out any of the many hundred piles driven into the earth for one purpose or another during the course of the launch. More with a view of satisfying scruples on this subject than with any other object some one or two have been "extracted," but the efforts required to draw them involved such heavy labor that the wages of the workmen employed amounted to more than double the value of the piles themselves. They will therefore be suffered to remain where they are, only sawing off the uppermost parts level with the earth. In one portion of the yard the men are employed night and day in turning the monstrous intermediate shaft for the paddle-engines. This shaft is probably for its size the finest specimen of forged iron that has ever been produced at any works. It was made at Glasgow, and in the rough weighed some 34 tons. This is the third that has been forged for the paddle-engines of the *Leviathan*. In both the former ones, when the manufacture was almost completed, such flaws were discovered in their substance as made them worthless; and from the immense size of the shaft, and the necessity for its being of the most perfect strength and solidity throughout, considerable anxiety was at one time entertained as to the possibility of getting one made at all in time for the starting of the vessel next autumn. All doubts have, forever, been set at rest by the arrival of the present shaft, which is now being completed in the turning lathe. There are not many lathes in the Kingdom of sufficient size and strength, to turn a shaft of this kind, since apart from its own weight, it has counterbalancing masses of iron to relieve the strain on the lathe in turning it round, which brings up the whole mass to about 60 tons. This is turned slowly at about one revolution per minute, the cutters, of which there are two, one at each side, shaving off long thin strips of the cold metal at the rate of about one hundred weight per hour. By the company turning this shaft for themselves, they effect an immense saving per hundredweight in its entire cost, which in a piece of metal-work of such size, and one in the manufacture of which so many risks had to be encountered, of course amounts to a considerable sum. With regard to the future of the *Leviathan* herself, there is perhaps no question more frequently asked by the public than that of where she is to be docked in case of her wanting repairs or her bottom requiring cleaning. This question, however, has, we are glad to say, been satisfactorily decided, though not quite as regards docking her. There are some docks, we believe, in Liverpool which are long enough to take in the *Leviathan* if their entrances were only wide in proportion; but, as they all fail in this latter important particular, the great vessel when she wants cleaning will have to be gridironed, as the screw colliers are—that is, run aground on rows of piles laid along the river's side for the purpose, and the tide of course will leave her dry at each low water. A spot has been chosen for this purpose in the Mersey, between Woodside and Birkenhead, and to this place the *Leviathan* will be taken as often as she needs repairs or cleaning. It is almost a pity, however, that no "gridiron" of sufficient length could be formed or made in the Thames or in any other river in the Kingdom but the Mersey, which is one of the most rapid and dangerous, and in which, we should think, the *Leviathan*, even with all the aid which TROTMAN'S anchors give her, must run more or less of risk either in navigating or staying at anchor.

The Pierri and Orsini Conspiracy—An Extraordinary Hoax.

From the Birmingham Journal.

In the beginning of the week a missive, written in English, was received by the respected Prefect of the Seine. The document, although unpretending in appearance, contained matters of the utmost importance concerning the plot which resulted in the affair of the Rue Lepelletier of the 14th January. The Prefect, who, amongst his other qualifications, does not possess that of understanding English, had the document translated, somewhat to the following effect:

T— H— TAVERN, BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 13, 1858.

SIR: We feel it our duty to inform you that ORSINI, PIERRI, and a Pole, were assembled together in a dark cellar under the premises of Mr. —, (the blank was filled up with the name of a well-known printer in New street,) and that there they no doubt conspired together, as the Pole was heard to threaten to assassinate a person in power.

We have no hesitation in suggesting that Mr. — should, as owner of the premises, be at once interrogated, and the mysterious vault examined, as no doubt important disclosures will result.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

E. P. H— and E. A—.

The initials, E. P. H. and E. A., respectively represent the secretary of a celebrated Professor, and a well known low comedian.

The information thus given was too important to be disregarded. Inclosed in a missive from the French Government it was transmitted to the Home-office, and from thence, with a speed almost unparalleled for red tapery, sent to the police authorities at Scotland-yard. The shrewd detective WILLIAMSON, who captured Dr. BERNARD in London, on Sunday, was at once put upon the track of this new ramification of the plot, and armed with handcuffs and warrants from the Home-office for the arrest not only of the printer named, but of the two gentlemen signing the letter, he betook himself to Birmingham, where he arrived on Wednesday.

Some consternation was naturally caused by his presence, and the contemporaneous arrival, as it was said, of several members of the French Police. It was feared that a raid was about to be made upon the Democrats of Birmingham. However, Mr. WILLIAMSON, obtaining the assistance of Sergeant MANSON, of the Birmingham detective force, set about instituting inquiries. First, the landlady of the tavern indicated was alarmed by a visit from these gentlemen, who were rather urgent in their interrogatories. They set about inquiring into the habits, antecedents, associates and political opinions not only of the person chiefly implicated, but of the informants. Satisfying themselves of these particulars, they traced the secretary to the shop of the very printer impeached. Thus they had hunted down two of the men "wanted." Then they proceeded to the theatre, and the comedian was taken from the stage where he was rehearsing, and suddenly compelled to act a part in a drama of unrehearsed effects. The way people stared as they saw him taken off through the streets between two detectives to the printer's shop to confront the arch conspirator, whom he had denounced, was anything but pleasant: but as resistance was vain, the terror stricken actor meekly accompanied his captors. The whole three being safely lodged in a private office, the interrogation of the printer began.

"You are acquainted with ORSINI and PIERRI," inquired the detective, prefacing the sentence by a remark that it was "a very serious piece of business."

"Yes; I met them once. I will tell you all about it," replied the printer, determined upon making a clean breast of it.

"Well, proceed."

"It was about the 10th of June, I think," the printer went on, "that ORSINI lectured at the Music Hall, on Italian freedom. The gentleman who engaged ORSINI brought him here, and as he was accompanied by PIERRI and a Pole or Hungarian, I was introduced to all of them. We had a glass of wine together, and some conversation passed."

"Ah!" exclaimed the detective, "now it's coming. What was the conversation about?"

"Why, nothing in particular."

"But is it not true that they were together in a vault?"

"Yes, perfectly true;" and in reply to the question whether he could not be permitted to inspect this new Guy Fawkes chamber, he was informed that he could. He was led underground, down narrow steep stairs, and through dark mysterious passages, and came at length to a chamber dimly lit by gas.

"Why, it's a wine cellar," exclaimed the detective.

"Of course it is," replied the printer. "What on earth did you think it was? There is the very tub ORSINI sat upon; there stood PIERRI; and as they expressed a very decided opinion upon the really excellent qualities of my wine, why you may also judge for yourself."

Mr. WILLIAMSON was decidedly at fault. Nobody ever could by any possibility look less like a conspirator than the portly printer he saw before him; no place in the world less likely to be chosen for the manufacture of grenades, or the cool discussion of the details of an elaborate plot. Still the information was definite enough; and part of it was unquestionably true. ORSINI and PIERRI had been there, and had met together in a vault, although it turned out to be a wine cellar. The secretary and the comedian must be called upon to explain; and with very little circumlocution they were.

"I have discovered that part of the information you gave," said Mr. WILLIAMSON, addressing the letter-writers, "is true; only it turns out that the mysterious meetings were convivial, not political, and that the subterranean vault was a wine-cellar. What about the threat, as the letter expresses it, made 'to assassinate a person in power?'"

"Oh! as to that," said the printer, "it was the Pole that did that."

"And did it relate to the Emperor?" was the breathless inquiry.

"Not exactly; it was only said in allusion to a tax-gatherer, who was dunning him for rates; and he declared that if the fellow bothered him any more, he would knock his blessed head off."

There was no standing this gravely any longer; and the result was a shriek of uncontrollable laughter. Of course Mr. WILLIAMSON, who did not at all relish being connected with a wild-goose chase, hunting after a hoax, demanded an explanation from the letter writers, before whom the swamps of Cayenne, guillotines, and the Conciergerie came painfully near. These were readily given. It appeared that on Saturday evening a very pleasant party met together, when, the conversation turning upon the late plot, the printer happened to mention his interview with ORSINI and his companion. "Should you like a trip to Paris at her Majesty's expense?" inquired the Secretary. "Nothing better," was the reply; and accordingly the letter above given was written. Nobody fancied that it would be sent off; but as the printer dared the secretary to do it, he addressed it to the Prefect of the Seine, and dropped it in the post, never thinking that any notice would be taken of what was so transparent a joke. "A very silly and expensive joke," said the detective gravely. "Hoaxing two Governments is no joke;" and after obtaining the signatures of the respective parties to their several statements, for transmission to the Home Office, this valuable officer took his departure from Birmingham, and returned to London. We may add, however, that the worthy printer was during the whole of the day kept, if not in custody, at all events under strict surveillance. The facts were telegraphed to London about mid-day; but no reply as to the course Mr. WILLIAMSON was to pursue was received until Thursday. In the meanwhile, wherever the printer went he was followed, and attended very faithfully during all his journeyings to various parts of the town, by the preserving detective. It was only late in the evening, and upon entering his own house, that he was left alone.

Leaving aside the minor moral to be drawn from this true story, the graver lesson it teaches is that our Government are prepared to play lacquey to the French Emperor a little too freely, and that on the smallest pretence, or no pretence at all, perfectly innocent men may be placed under restraint at the instigation of French police. This is a change in our insular notions of freedom which we don't relish, and if it is pressed much further there will be a row, and no mistake.

As everything connected with the plot is of interest at this moment, we append a letter which was received by Mr. TAYLOR, of Broad-street, (who made the grenades,) from Mr. ALLSOP. The complicity of this gentleman is placed beyond all doubt by this communication, which is as follows:

NOVEMBER 12 1857.

MR. TAYLOR—*Sir*: I shall feel greatly obliged by your sending me the circular balls, ordered now a month ago. You will remember promising that these holes should be bored and the perforated screws furnished in a very few days. It now becomes important that they should be furnished forthwith, I hope that you will send them not later than Monday next, to GINGER'S Hotel, and the money shall be returned forthwith. I am Sir, your obedient servant. T. ALLSOP.

Mr. TAYLOR, we believe, intends to forward an affidavit of the facts connected with Mr. ALLSOP'S ordering of the shells, his receipt of them, and his payment of £8 4s. 6d., which was the cost of the half-dozen made, to the French Government to-day.

A Fugitive-Slave Humbug in Liverpool.

From the Liverpool Albion.

On Saturday afternoon a poor fugitive slave, who arrived three weeks ago at Liverpool from New Orleans, stowed away in the hold of a cotton-ship, was brought to this office. The following is his own plain unvarnished tale, taken down as the narrative fell from his lips:

"My name is TOM WILSON, I arrived here in a ship called the *Metropolis*, Captain FOSTER. I am slave-born; I have been under slave bondage ever since I was born. I am 45 years old. I belonged to Mr. HENRY FASTMAN, of New-York, cotton-presser. I was under him for the space of seven years. Before then I belonged to Colonel BARR, of Woodford, Mississippi. There I had a wife and three children, besides having had another child, which died. I was sold by auction by Major BAIRDS, auctioneer, for $2,500, and was taken down to New-Orleans, away from my wife and children, and I haven't seen them since. Shortly after I got there Mr. FASTMAN'S overseer, BURKE, commenced to ill use me. I didn't understand tying the cotton; it was new to me, and I was awkward, so I was flogged. They used to tie me down across a cotton bale, and give me 200 or 300 with a leather strap. I am marked with the whip from the ankle-bone to the crown of my head. Some years before I was sold from Mississippi, the overseer there, because I resisted punishment once, cut my right arm across the muscle, and then had it stitched up. He did that, as he said, to weaken me, because I was too strong in the arm. About a year and a-half after I had been in New-Orleans I ran into the woods. I was followed by BURKE and a pack of bloodhounds into the Baddenrush Swamp. The dogs soon caught me. They tore my legs and body with their teeth. Here are the marks yet. [As he spoke he turned up his trousers' legging, and exposed formidable seams, extending up the calf and above the knee-joint.] BURKE (he continued) rode up to me with his gun, and shot me in the hip with 14 buck-shot, which can be seen and examined at any time. The dogs continued to pin me with their teeth. After that I knowed nothing about what they did to me for about a week. When I got a little strong they burned my back with a red-hot iron, and my legs with spirits of turpentine, to punish me for escaping. They put an iron collar round my neck, which I wore for eight months, besides two irons, one on each leg. After that I was watched very closely; but one night, about a week after Christmas, I ran away, and hid myself under the sawdust, in a sawmill pit, below New-Orleans. I was followed by BURKE, the overseer, and the dogs, but they did not find me. I crept out, and ran away, for more safety, to the Great Salt-water Lake, behind Orleans, secreting myself under the bushes and vines. There are alligators in the lake, and, as I waded up to the knees in the water, the alligators followed me, grunting and bellowing, and trying to get me. I had several times to climb up trees to escape them; but I felt safer among the alligators than among the white men. In the morning, at 4 o'clock, I went down to the wharf. On the road I came across some of the men who were out watching for me, with guns and dogs. It was just getting light. I began to whistle and sing, and walked close by them, and they paid no attention to me. When I got down to the wharf some of the colored crew of the American cotton ship *Metropolis* took me on board, and hid me away among the bales. One of the colored men split on me, and there was a search for me that day; but they did not find me, and I trembled to think I should be taken back and tortured. I was frightened, too, for the colored men who had befriended me. I was kept out of the sight of the white men, and Capt. FOSTER did not know anything about it until after the men had been paid off at Liverpool. I remained hid from a week after Christmas until about three weeks ago, when the ship came here. During the time I was secreted I was kept alive by the colored men, who had been so good to me. They brought me something to eat and drink every night. When I first landed here I was frightened at every white man I passed and I hid myself about where I could, and begged at night for bread. I was afraid I should be taken into slavery again. I did not know I could not be a slave here."

With regard to the future, poor TOM WILSON said he would be very glad of a fireman's place on board a coasting steamer. When in slavery, in America, he had been hired out as a fireman on one of the lake steamers. He said he could do that work very well, and could stand any amount of heat.

From inquiries we have made we are induced to believe that the foregoing narrative, which reads like a lost chapter of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is substantially true.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—On the 4th instant a terrible affray occurred at Windham Settlement, eight miles from Timmonsville, N. C. The place was a resort for all sorts of characters, who engaged in drinking, fighting, &c., and the residents of the neighborhood appointed a "Vigilance Committee" to break it up. The Wilmington *Herald* says:

"About 75 men, armed, went to this place of resort; and the law-breakers had been apprised that the Vigilance Committee, so called, would be there; they immediately armed themselves for a defence, when one of the desperadoes fired, wounding one of the Committee. The fire was returned, killing CALEB FREEMAN and ABRAHAM WINDHAM, and seriously wounding E. A. WINDHAM and THOMAS WINDHAM, who were living 24 hours after the occurrence. Several others were wounded. Of the Vigilance Committee, one was badly cut, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. Two others are wounded.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Speeches and Movements at Albany—The Kansas Question—Tolling Railroads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 12, 1858.

Some days ago Mr. LANING, of Erie, offered a resolution raising a Committee to ascertain whether any money had been sent from this State to aid the freemen of Kansas in the defence of their rights. The resolution indicated the Kansas Aid Society as the party guilty of the heinous offence of sympathizing with freemen in a struggle against the encroachments of Slavery.

The Kansas Aid Society promptly proposed to relieve Mr. LANING of the trouble which he proposed to take in investigating the nature and extent of service they had rendered to their brethren in Kansas. They acknowledged the corn—and went further, and admitted the desire and intention to continue in the work of well-doing.

Ordinarily, when a gentleman gets all the information he desires or expects, he is content. Not so was Mr. LANING. He was brim-full of a speech—he was brim-full of a half-dozen speeches—of which he wanted to deliver himself, and he was not to be defrauded of a legitimate opportunity to make a splurge. So Mr. LANING had his resolutions made the special order for to-day, and had the floor.

The speech came this morning, and it was all that could be expected—all that his most warm admirers could desire. It was a model speech—a speech that you take up or lay down without seriously fracturing the thread of his discourse. I heard several fragments with intense satisfaction. It was a comical speech, too—such a speech as starts a broad grin, without any apparent effort in that direction on the part of the speaker. And it was a serious speech as well—a speech that awakened the most profound feelings. It was historical, dramatic, melo-dramatic, tragic—it was high comedy, low comedy and farce. In short, it was a Laning speech, and LANING is *sui generis*.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.

Gov. KING transmitted a message to the House, covering a report from the Commissioners appointed last Winter to procure a location for a new Quarantine establishment. The Commissioners detail at length the result of their labors in New-Jersey, and give official notice of the fruitlessness of all efforts to procure Sandy Hook. As I judge from the report, there is no hope in that direction. Oysters have lost their charm, and whisky appears to be impotent. I never thought to see the day when the Jarseys could resist the influence of distilled rye and corn, but the evidence is conclusive.

The Governor very properly calls the attention of the Legislature to the importance of the subject, and invites a careful examination and consideration of the proposition submitted by the Commissioners, which is to construct an island or block of land, on one of the shoals in the lower bay. Such a work is found to be feasible, and not only feasible, but it can be done at an expenditure trifling in comparison with the benefits to be derived from the change.

THE KANSAS RESOLUTIONS

Were the special order in the Senate last evening. Senator NOXON made an eloquent, impressive speech in favor of the resolves. It was full and vigorous, and it will read well.

Senator WM. A. WHEELER'S resolutions, indorsing the course of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, were a perfect bomb-shell in the Democratic camp. They were afraid to pick them up; they were afraid to let them alone. They will be more afraid when they are pressed to a vote, as they will be by Senator WHEELER. They will pass, too, if a vote is reached on them; and I shall not be surprised if some of the gentlemen who now profess adherence to the Democratic Kansas policy should be found dodging when the vote is taken.

TOLLING RAILROADS.

Senator STOW, from the Canal Committee, made a majority report in favor of reimposing tolls on freight carried on railroads. The bill subjects the Central, the New-York and Erie, and its connections, the Rome and Watertown, the Oswego and Syracuse, and the Northern Ogdensburg, to the payment of tolls. The amount to be charged is the same as that charged on freight carried on the canals of the State. No toll is to be charged for a greater distance than three hundred and fifty miles. *All* the railroads of the State are required to carry freight at a *pro rata* price per mile for a greater or less distance. Where the freight is carried less than fifty miles, the company may charge five per cent. in addition to their *pro rata* prices. When it is carried more than one-fourth, and less than one-half the entire length of the road, they may charge three per cent. additional; when carried more than one half the entire length of the road, they may charge two per cent. additional.

Senator MATHER, the minority member of the Canal Committee, expressed his dissent from the principles involved in the bill.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD,

On motion of Senator LAFLIN, were required to report to the Senate, within ten days, what sums of money they have drawn from the public Treasury as such Commissioners; to whom they have paid the same, and in what amounts and for what purposes. Also, what work has been done, the prices paid therefor, and what remains to be done, and an estimate of what further amounts will be required to complete the same.

I wonder whether that inquiry will be deemed pertinent or impertinent.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The doors of the private chamber were closed for an Executive session at 12 o'clock. The session was protracted until about 3 o'clock. I believe there was but one nomination of any importance remaining to be acted on—that of Mr. PARMALEE, for Canal Appraiser.

When the question of confirming Mr. PARMALEE came up, one Senator read from the New-York *Tribune* an article in which it was attempted to be shown that Mr. PARMALEE had charged more traveling fees than were allowed by law. This was commented on by several Senators in a manner apparently hostile to the nominee. One Senator desired to have the *Tribune* and the nomination referred to the Canal Committee, to be investigated jointly. Another wanted time to think about it, and see whether he could make up his mind to vote for Mr. PARMALEE, in view of the traveling fees, &c.

Finally Judge STOW took high moral ground, paid a just tribute to Mr. PARMALEE, and proclaimed his belief that the Canal Appraisers were not properly compensated, if they went to the extreme of what the law allowed. This settled the discussion, and Mr. PARMALEE *was confirmed by a unanimous vote.*

He deserved such a compliment, and I am glad to know that he received it. He has served the State well, and in an emergency showed himself to be capable and honest. His investigation of the Rochester claims was marked by a faithfulness to the State under circumstances which entitle him to the gratitude of the people. The report of that case is a record of intelligence and integrity of which we have few examples. It is well that the Governor has the discernment to reward such devotion—it is well that the Senate, on such an occasion, rises above the ties of party, and by a unanimous vote, acknowledges such a debt of gratitude. LEO.

The Administration and the State Rights Party of the South.

From the Richmond South.

When the President first declared himself for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution *his policy received a cordial support in no quarter except from the State Rights Party of the South.* The truest Democrats of the North hesitated to accept the issue, *and for a time it was doubtful whether the Administration would not be deserted by the entire party in the North.* At last the painful suspense was determined in favor of the President's policy, by a reluctant declaration of support from the leaders and organs of the Northern Democracy. Still the bulk of the party held aloof, and the Administration did not yet dare to claim the verdict of popular opinion.

In the South, too, there was division among the Democracy. Here and there an individual, with more pluck than discretion, ventured to pronounce against the Administration on the policy of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. A still larger number offered the President the damaging support of equivocal apologies, instead of the earnest applause of a willing spirit and an approving judgment. *But the State Rights party embraced the President's policy with the alacrity of eager admiration, and avowed a purpose to sustain the Administration against any and all adversaries.* They were a feeble minority, but they stood upon principle and fought for the interests of the country. For more than a month the struggle has been progressing with various vicissitude of fortune, although the general aspect of affairs was discouraging to the hopes of the Administration.

At last the contest draws to a close, and we are authorized to claim the victory.

In the South the voice of individual recusancy is stifled by the clamor of a popular demand for the immediate admission of Kansas.

In the North a reaction of public sentiment has brought the Democratic party to the support of the Administration. The indications of this wholesome change are visible in every manifestation of popular feeling. The demonstrations in New-York, and the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democracy, seal the verdict in favor of the President's policy. *After such an authoritative expression of popular opinion, we may predict a certain and speedy triumph for the Administration.*

But to whom shall we award the credit of the victory? Undeniably the applause is due to that incorruptible and invincible party which has so often rescued the Democratic faith from perversion, and the Democratic cause from defeat—to the party which, yielding to no temptation and despairing under no adversity, is destined in the future to repeat the glorious exploits that have signalized its history in the past—*undeniably the applause is due to the State Rights Party of the South.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, March 12.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 110, 510, 112, 185, 279, 247, 287, 96, 1050, 284, 507, 113, 777, 778, 779. *Part II.*—Nos. 750, 776, 780, 781 to 791, 6, 54, 739, 7

SUPERIOR COURT.—No Calendar for Friday.

Recorder Barnard and the Lottery Dealers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Samuel Leeds vs. *William Brown et al.*—Judgment settled.

James L. Payne et al. vs. *Peter A. Britton.*—Motion to vacate attachment granted with costs.

Augustus Thomas et al. vs. *John Conolly.*—Judgment for plaintiffs and to pay costs of motion.

Axel Ostrom vs. *John Monroe et al.*—Injunction order as to defendants More and Farley vacated with costs.

The People ex rel. A. C. Flagg vs. *Robert W. Lowber et al.*—Motion to vacate injunction order in this case made January 30 is denied, but the same is to be modified according to the suggestion of the opinion.

William Fellows vs. *Ann C. Hamilton.*—A judgment will be entered in the case, declaring Mrs. Taylor entitled absolutely to that portion of her father's estate bequeathed to her. The costs of all parties to this suit may be paid out of the fund.

Stephen V. Apperley vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment to be entered declaring the contracts illegal and void, and that a perpetual injunction be granted, as prayed for in the complaint.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Jay, Receiver of the Mechanics Fire Insurance Company.—Order to show cause discharged, and a motion for a stay of proceedings in the suit, is denied without costs.

Wm. H. Forman vs. *Anthony De Leyer et al.*—Complaint must be dismissed with costs.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Martha Green vs. *George Green.*—Motion denied with leave to plaintiff to renew the motion on denial of the facts stated in the answer.

Important Decision—The Indictment Sustained.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—MARCH 10.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder BARNARD delivered the following decision in the Lottery case of Jacob Borges:

The People vs. Jacob Borges.—The indictment in this case was found under the law passed in 1851, and amended in 1855, entitled "An Act more effectually to suppress Gambling."

The motion to quash the indictment was made before me on the last day of the February Term of this Court. I had intended within a few days thereafter to have announced the decision, but have been delayed up to the present time in consequence of the numerous pressing duties incidental to the office of a Judge of this Court.

The motion was founded on the following grounds:

1. That the act of 1851, as amended, is inoperative, because that portion of the punishment prescribed by it, which consists of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, cannot be carried out in all the counties of this State, inasmuch as there are not Penitentiaries in each of the counties.

2. That the offence charged being a misdemeanor belongs to the jurisdiction of the Special Sessions, unless the Court of General Sessions acquires it as pointed out by the act of 1851 as amended.

3. That the statute is null, because it does not define what a lottery policy is.

4. That the indictment is bad; in that it alleges a single act of selling.

5. That the indictment is bad for not showing what kind of a lottery was meant by the policy in question.

6. Either the ticket should plainly show on its face its meaning, or it should be explained by explanatory averments in the indictment.

As to the first ground, an act may be inoperative, though not void. If the Legislature had directed the punishment to be imprisonment in some place of confinement which had no existence in the State, the act might be inoperative until such place of confinement should be provided, (unless it were section 55 of the Revised Statutes, page 881, 4th ed.,) but it would not be void. It would be inoperative simply because no punishment could be inflicted: and the moment the cause of the act being inoperative was removed, vitality would be infused into it. Under such circumstances as these, it would seem that the law may be operative in some counties and inoperative in others. The case in hand, however, differs from the one above put, for the acts in question prescribe a punishment in the discretion of the Court, which shall be by confinement in either the Penitentiary or State Prison, and by a fine not exceeding $1,000. There is, therefore, a punishment which can be inflicted throughout the State, namely, imprisonment in the State Prison and a fine; such being the case, I think the law neither void nor inoperative.

It has been suggested that the prisoner is entitled to have the benefit of all the various grades of punishment which the act mentions; so that if his offence is of such a character as to require less than imprisonment in the State Prison, he might be sent to the Penitentiary. The degree of the punishment to be inflicted rests, however, entirely in the discretion of the Court; and a case may never occur in which the Court will deem the proper punishment to be imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and at the time when such case does arise, there may be a Penitentiary or Penitentiaries provided, to which offenders may be sent from every county, as there is one now provided for the City and County of New-York. If, indeed, such a case should occur before such general provision is made, then it would become a question whether the prisoner could not, as a matter of right, demand a suspension of judgment in all counties, or at least in those counties with respect to which no Penitentiary had in any manner been provided. The suggestion could at all events be very properly urged, and would doubtless have a controlling effect in inducing the Court in such a case to suspend judgment in those counties from which the offender could not be sent to a Penitentiary, and in those counties from which he could be sent to a Penitentiary, either to suspend judgment or greatly to reduce the term of imprisonment.

The conclusion I have arrived at is, that the point is not well taken.

As to the second ground, the question is whether the offence charged is a felony or a misdemeanor.

If a felony, it is conceded that this Court has original jurisdiction. A felony is a crime which may be punished either by death or imprisonment in a State Prison. (Barbour's Criminal Law, page 18; The People *vs.* Hall, decided by Judge Capron while City Judge; 2 Rev. Stat., sec. 30, page 702.) It follows that where a statute creating an offence provides as a punishment therefor imprisonment in a State Prison, although in the discretion of the magistrate lesser punishment may be inflicted, then that offence becomes a felony, unless its grade of crime is specifically declared in the statute. Thus, if in a statute a crime is declared to be a misdemeanor, that would be its grade, although the punishment should be imprisonment in a State Prison; but this declaration must be clear and explicit in the statute, and not drawn by way of argument from general expressions used. Now, the statute in question does prescribe as a punishment such imprisonment in a State Prison, and does not declare in specific and express terms the grade of crime to which the offence should belong.

In my judgment, therefore, the offence is a felony, unless the words "shall be taken and held to be a common gambler" are sufficient to mark it as a misdemeanor. Upon this point, it has been urged by the counsel for the defendant in another case, that the Metropolitan Police act of 1857, sec. 9, page 204, has declared common gambling to be a misdemeanor, and by argument, transferring that declaration to the act of 1851 as amended, proclaims that the last-mentioned act should be read as if the word misdemeanor was substituted in the place of the words "taken and held as a common gambler." This, I think, cannot be done, for the reasons above mentioned. And again, I do not understand the provisions of the Metropolitan Police act to go to the extent claimed. Those provisions are directed against "a common gaming-house or cock-pit," and direct that, if there should be probable cause for believing that any of the persons who might be found in any house kept for such purposes, were so in such house for the purposes of gaming, then the magistrate should order such persons, when brought before him, to find bail to appear at a proper criminal Court having jurisdiction to try misdemeanors, to answer any indictment that may be found, charging them with being common gamblers. That if the Jury should be satisfied that the premises in which such persons were arrested were kept for the purposes of gaming, and that such persons were present for the purposes of gaming, then such persons might be convicted as common gamblers, and, if convicted as such common gamblers, then the Court should forthwith sentence them as for misdemeanors. These provisions apply only to persons found in a common gaming-house or cock-pit. The statute declares expressly that the offence therein contained shall be a misdemeanor, although they had previously said that the person should be convicted as a common gambler.

The sense of the Legislature was necessary to fix the grade in the scale of crime to which that offence should belong. It does not say, nor is the purport of it, that all common gamblers shall be convicted as of misdemeanors only, nor that the crime of common gambling shall be in all cases a simple misdemeanor, but merely that that specific offence shall be of that grade of crime.

I regard the words "common gambler," as used in both these acts, as being simply a general nomenclature under which to class and designate persons guilty of various specific offences, and not as having any bearing upon the punishment to which the offenders may be subjected, or degree of crime to which the offences belong. I shall, therefore, hold that the offence charged in the indictment is a felony; but even if it were a misdemeanor, both of the Judges of this Court have held that this Court has original jurisdiction over misdemeanors, and this doctrine must continue to be the law of the Court until reviewed by some higher tribunal. This ground, therefore, for both of these reasons, must be overruled.

As to the third ground, the Legislature can undoubtedly make the performance of an act criminal which before was innocent, provided there is no interference with any constitutional provisions.

It has not been urged before me that the prohibition in question does interfere with any constitutional provision, and I therefore assume that it does not. Now, the prohibition in the act is against "selling or vending what are commonly known as or are called lottery policies." To sustain an indictment for this offence it is not necessary to prove that the paper or thing sold is in fact a lottery policy, but to prove that it is commonly known or called such, and is solely a question of fact for the Jury to pass upon. The intention of the Legislature was to avoid so close and minute a definition, as to give opportunities to evade the law by changes of form and not of substance. The statute is against the selling of a certain thing; this presupposes a present or contingent value in the thing sold, or that the thing sold may either certainly or upon the happening of some event enable the purchaser to procure something of value. The fact of the sale is rendered by the statute a component part of the offence. Both the vender and the vendee must surely know what the subject of sale is, and what it is usually and commonly designated.

The act in question therefore seems to me to be definite and certain enough.

As to the fourth ground, I shall hold that a single act of selling subjects to the vendor to a prosecution under the act as amended, deeming that (if I am correct in the foregoing rulings) to be clearly the proper construction to be put on the provisions contained therein. As to the fifth ground, it is not necessary to allege anything about the lottery with which the policy is connected, or upon which it is drawn. In The People *vs.* Taylor, (3 Denio, page 91,) cited by counsel for defendant, one point raised was, that the several counts in the indictment were bad for want of a precise statement and particular description of the offenses intended to be proved. The indictment was framed upon the 27th section of the Lottery Act, 1 Rev. Stat., 665. Bronson, Chief Justice, in his opinion, says: "It is a general, though not universal rule, that in indictments for offences created by statute, particularly misdemeanors, it is sufficient to charge or describe the offence in the words of the statute," and cites numerous authorities to this point. The weight of the authority referred to and cited by the learned judge is that, in an indictment for selling lottery tickets, it is not necessary to give any description whatever, either of the ticket or the lottery. The learned Judge, however, in pronouncing upon the general rules of pleading, (page 95,) was of opinion that there should be such certainty of description as would identify the offence, so that the party might not be indicted for one thing and tried for another; that the defendant might know what crime he was called on to answer; that the Jury might be able to deliver an intelligible verdict, and the Court to render a proper judgment, and finally, that the defendant might be able to plead his conviction or acquittal in bar of another prosecution for the same offence; but that such rule should not be carried so far as to furnish a shield from punishment where it was plain that an offence had been committed. These views led the Court to decide that all the counts but the second in that indictment were insufficient.

These views are undoubtedly correct, and should always, in considering the sufficiency of an indictment, be borne in mind, and taken in consideration with the principle that in indictments created by statute, it is generally sufficient to charge the offence in the words of the statute.

The indictment in this case is not only drawn in the precise language of the statute, but it charges that the defendant, on a specific day, at the City of New-York, sold to an individual named, a piece of paper with certain specific letters and figures on it, and that such piece of paper was commonly known as, and called, a lottery policy. This constitutes the substance of the offence, and it cannot, I think, be reasonably doubted, but that it is perfectly intelligible, and gives the defendant accurate and precise information of the charge against him; that the defendant would be able to plead his conviction or acquittal in bar of another prosecution for the same offence. Tested, therefore, by the principles of the above case of the People *vs.* Taylor, the indictment in question is amply sufficient.

The defence cited the case of the People *vs.* Payne, 3 Denio, 88, and the case of the People *vs.* Taylor, 3 Denio, 99.

The case of the People *vs* Payne was decided in reference to an indictment drawn under the 27th section of the statute against raffling and lotteries, 1 R. S 665, which provides that no person unauthorized by special laws for that purpose, shall open, &c., publicly and privately, any lottery, &c., *for the purpose of exposing, setting to sale, or disposing of any house, lands, tenements, or real estate, or any money, goods or things in action.* None of the counts in that indictment set forth for what purpose the lottery on which the tickets with the sale whereof the defendant was charged, was drawn. The indictment, therefore, did not charge any offence created by the statute, and the motion to quash was, consequently, properly granted. The principle of that case is not applicable to this.

The points raised in The People *vs.* Taylor were that the indictment was bad, because

First—It did not set out the tenor of the ticket.

Second—It did not state to whom the tickets were sold.

In the case in question the ticket is set out, and the name of the person to whom it was sold is given. Consequently anything contained in the opinion of the Judge given in this case cannot be authoritative on any of the points of the case in hand.

As to the sixth ground, the objection therein raised is embraced in and covered by the decision heretofore given on the other points.

His Honor the City Judge has also examined the various propositions raised by defendant's counsel, and concurs in the conclusions to which I have arrived.

The motion to quash the indictment must, therefore, be overruled, and the defendant stand his trial for the offence charged in the indictment.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—March 11.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

The usual crowd of indolent spectators, witnesses and lawyers filled the Court-room. There were 27 prison cases, 3 suspended cases, and 6 bail cases—36 altogether—on the Calendar.

John Carroll, a boy, was found guilty on a charge of petit larceny, brought against him by Mary Dufly. His friends pleaded for his release. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! I can't hear any such thing as that; he's been here often before; send him to the House of Refuge.

Arthur Morris was accused of stealing some wearing apparel that belonged to Edward Wood. The charge was substantiated. *Judge Osborn*—Where do you belong?—where do you come from? *Prisoner*—From England. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty, and send you up for 3 months.

James Price was brought to the bar, and Christina Christie took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—What did you lose, Madam? *Witness*—My purse containing $20.—The complainant said she was riding in an eighth avenue car, (March 4,) and the prisoner sat beside her. After he left the car she discovered that her porte-monnaie containing $20 was gone. Another witness said he saw the prisoner trying to pick another lady's pocket. *Counsel*—One moment, one moment. *Witness*—Well, let that go. I'll come to this transaction. *Counsel*—I want to take exception to that. It's like trying to prejudice a case before a Jury.—The witness said he saw Price apparently engaged in picking the lady's pocket; and after the prisoner got out of the car and the lady discovered her loss, he (witness) alighted and ran after the thief. The latter was arrested and $20 found on his person, in bills of the same denomination as those which the lady had lost. Officer Porcher, of the Second District Police, effected the arrest. *Judge Osborn*—Got any witnesses? *Counsel*—No, Sir. He's got an old mother, and the only favor we ask is, that you'll confine him where she can see him occasionally. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty and send him up for six months.

Ellen Brothman was brought to the bar. The Clerk called the name of Eliza Giddons, who had entered a complaint of petty larceny against Ellen. She did not answer. *Judge Osborn*—Don't this witness appear, Mr. Johnson? *Clerk*—No, Sir. *Judge Brownell*—What is it? *Judge Osborn*—Stealing a chicken. She don't appear. Discharge her.

Henry Williams was charged, on the complaint of Peter Martyn, with stealing five pieces of cotton sheeting, worth $10, from the store of the latter, No 295½ Pearl-street, (March 9) *Judge Osborn*—(calling)—Officer Lockwood!—(no answer.) He's an Officer of the Second Ward. We can't convict him without the officer. Remand him till Saturday—(to clerk)—take some pains to find that officer—The prisoner was remanded. A few minutes after the officer arrived, and the prisoner was brought out again. The officer said he arrested the prisoner in Pearl-street, near the store, going off with the property on his back. *Judge Osborn*—(to prisoner)—What do you say? *Counsel*—He's got nothing to say Judge. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Patrick Brooks and Thomas Brown, it was alleged, had assaulted and beaten Thomas Loftus, (March 8) Brooks alone was arraigned. The complainant said the affair took place in a liquor saloon corner of Washington and Cortlandt streets. *Judge Osborn*—What have you to say? *Prisoner*—I haven't struck him at all. *Judge Osborn*—You haven't, eh! Find you guilty and send you up for two months.

William Fraed was charged with stealing some clothing from Spencer W. Blauvelt. Afterwards, it was alleged, he pawned it. The witness did not answer when his name was called. *Judge Osborn*—Remand the prisoner. He's a bad fellow. He made affidavit at the Police Court that he had chewed the pawn tickets up, and afterwards the pawnbroker produced the tickets.—William was taken into prison.

Ann Roberts was accused of stealing (March 8) some dresses and other wearing apparel, worth $12 50, the property of Mary Cushing. Mary did not appear. *Judge Osborn*—Ann Roberts has been here so often that something ought to be done in her case. She's been here several times before. Remand her.

William Rogers was accused of stealing, by Thomas Scully, of No. 181 Bowery. The complainant only knew that his property was gone and did not know who took it; another witness in the case was relied upon to prove that the prisoner had stole it. *Judge Osborn*—Well, this witness in his affidavit swears that he can't identify him. We'll have to discharge him. There's no evidence against him at all.

Thomas Slowey was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Ann O'Hara. The complainant came forward. *Complainant*—Your Honor, I want to forgive him and try him once more. *Judge Brownell*—You want to forgive him and try him once more? *Complainant*—Yes, Sir.—Thomas was set at liberty.

Michael Frawley was fined $10 for an assault and battery on Andrew Nesbitt.

Abraham Straus was accused by Jacob New of No. 298 New-Canal-street, of assaulting and beating him in the Essex Police Court while Justice Steers was presiding there. It was proved that the prisoner struck him, and he was fined $10.

Thomas Sexton, Catharine his wife and Ann McCarty were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against them by Officer Supply M. Rollins, of the Fifth Ward Precinct Police. "Well, if your Honor will reprimand her and let her off," said the officer, referring to Ann McCarty, "that'll be enough." Ann was discharged. The other two prisoners were tried on a second complaint charging them with stealing a silver watch worth $12 from a drinking place in Greenwich-street, near Harrison. The watch was found concealed on the person of the woman. Nothing was proved to connect the man with the larceny. Her counsel contended that she was not responsible; the act had probably been committed by the husband and the property given to her. The wife had a baby in her arms. "I don't care anything about the man," said her counsel, "but I want to get that woman off for the sake of the baby." But the Court would not relent; Catharine was found guilty and sentenced to the City Prison for 20 days. The husband was acquitted on this charge, but was found guilty of the assault and battery. Counsel pleaded for his discharge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, now I know that man very well; he's a violent fellow. Penitentiary two months.

Andrew Caufiin was tried and found guilty of an assault and battery on Edward Flynn, of No. 555 First-avenue, committed Feb. 8. The witness said the prisoner was drunk at the time. *Judge Osborn*—We'll fine him the same as we would for being drunk—$10. After the case had been decided, counsel came forward and said there were three or four witnesses for the defence. The Court said it was too late the case was decided. Counsel became indignant. *Counsel*—This wholesale sending up is— *Judge Osborn*—And this wholesale calling witnesses after the case is disposed of— *Counsel*—You know that it's very easy to get witnesses here for the State, but when a poor man is brought up, it's different— *Judge Osborn*—Mr. Johnson, call the next case.

Jas. Sherman, a carman, paid $5 for the luxury of kicking Andrew Armstrong, another carman.

THE MODEL ARTIST CASE.

Joseph and Catharine Lindenschleger were arraigned on a charge of keeping a model artist establishment at No. 17 Howard-street. Lewis Blaufuss entered the complaint. *Clerk*—They plead not guilty. *Judge Osborn*—Not guilty? *Counsel*—I do it in this way, your Honor. The witness who made the complaint went to the Mayor and said if some money that was owing him was paid him, he would withdraw the charge. *Judge Osborn*—We'll send it to the General Sessions. *Counsel*—Well, I'd rather plead guilty than that; it's a matter of petty malice. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that's the very reason; I want to see whether the Grand Jury will indict them on the word of a man who, as you say, has a debt due him from them, and makes the charge for that reason.

Graduates of the Medical Department of the New-York University.

The following is a correct list of the gentlemen who graduated at the Commencement of the New-York University Medical College Wednesday night:

John U. Abell, N. C.; Robert P. Alexander, Va.; John B. Amiss, Va.; Richard Anderson, N. C; Taswell Z. Anderson, Ga; Augustus A. Atwood, Vt.; Warren M. Babbitt, Mass.; Louis Frederick Baker, N. J.; William H. Barnes, Va.; William G. Barton, N. C.; Lycurgus M. Bell, N. C.; Milous W. Blackman, Ala; James S. Blair, S. C.; Memory Bonner, S. C.; Samuel A. Brewton, S. C.; Harvey E. Brown, N. J.; Clarence Cameron, N. Y.; Sylvester Campbell, N. H.; George A. Carter, Va.; Ebenezer N. Chamberlin, Mass.; Powhatan Clarke, Va.; William P. Coleman, S. C.; William W. Crandall, N. Y.; Charles C. Cundall, Conn; George I. Dearborn, N. H.; Thomas N. De Bowes, N. Y.; Henry S. Desanges, N. J.; Thomas Donehoo, Penn.; William G. Drake, Ala.; Henry Draper, N. Y.; Alexander Erskine, Ala.; John H. Erskine, Ala.; Henry M. Faust, S. C.; Hugh Ferguson, N. B.; Henry N. Fisher, N. Y.; Oscar E. Foote, N. Y.; John M. Forshee, N. Y.; Shelton F. Fox, S. C.; Morris J. Franklin, N. Y.; John A. Gallagher, N. C.; Nelson A. Garrison, N. Y.; John Goode, Ga.; Lucien Hall, Va.; William H. Hall, N. C.; Henry D. Hanners, N. Y.; Samuel S. Harris, Mo.; George E. Harris, Ga.; Alfred J. Harrison, N. J.; John Hawkins, Ind.; Andrew J. Hemphill, Miss.; James D. Hewitt, Mass.; John W. Hill, S. C.; John G. Hislop, N. Y.; Abbott Hodgman, Mass; Ernst Fr. Hofmann, N. Y.; John R. Hogan, N. C; Simon A. Holt, Ala.; Joseph J. Hull, Md.; Harvey Hunt, N. Y.; Samuel M. Jamison, Tenn.; William H. Jeffries, Ga.; William I. Jones, N. C.; Josiah F. Kennedy, Penn.; Lucian E. King, N. Y; James A. Lanier, Miss.; John Larkins, N. C.; William Lillie, Iowa; George W. Martin, Me.; Rawley W. Martin, Va; Richard B. Maury, Va.; Peter J. McCormick, Ga.; Anthony A. McDonough, Penn.; Andrew MacKenzie, C. W.; C. Ryerson MacLean, C. W.; Henry B. Millard, N. Y.; William D. Miller, C. W.; Patrick H. Mitchell, Ga.; Alexander J. Monroe, N. C.; William S. Moody, N. C.; Benjamin W. Moore, Ga.; John H. Murphy, N. Y.; Joseph D. Nations, Texas; George L. Neal, Ind.; John Neff, Md.; James D. Norton, N. Y.; Junius O'Brien, N. C.; William W. Parke, N. Y.; Wilbur F. Peck, Pa.; Charles G. Polk, Del.; James B. Prince, N. B.; Robert Rae, N. Y.; Francis B. Richerson, Va.; Alexander D Riddell, C. E.; Robert R. Robeson, N. C.; Lacklan M. Ross, Scotland; William W Ross, N. B; Judson G. Shackelton, N. J.; James W. Shuey, Va.; William R. Sikes, N. C.; Patrick H. Simmons, N. C.; John Sistrunk, Ala. Daniel M. Skinner, N. Y.; Leonard A. Slater, Va.; William J. Smith, Miss.; Pascal J. Smith, N. J.; Marion Staggers, S. C.; Robert M. Stevens, C. W.; Samuel Stinson, C. W; James R Stone, R. I.; Gilbert L. Strait, S. C.; Lycurgus L. Strozer, Ga.; George W Swett, N. B; A. Tinsley, Va.; Benjamin F. Treadwell, Fla; John W. B. Wades, Scotland; Joshua C. Walker, N. C; Edmund R. Walker, S. C; Benjamin F. Warden, Va; Augustus Wheelus, Ga; Stuart White, N. C; Edward W. White, S. C.; Joseph W. Whitlock, Fla.; William A. Williamson, Ga.; Charles B. Willis, N. H.; Lewis F. Woltz, Va.; Charles Wright, Va.; Moses S. Zirkle, Va.—Total, 127.

Brutal Rape Case in Niagara County.

The Lockport *Journal* gives the following particulars of the brutal outrage on the person of Emily Hubbard, at Middleport:

"Miss Hubbard is 21 years of age, and on the 27th of January last left Shelby Basin, Orleans County, for Medina, where she took the cars with the view of visiting some friends in Canada. It was observed by the agent at Medina, from the number and character of the questions asked, that she was entirely unused to traveling.

On the cars, a young man by the name of George House, living in Middleport, took a seat by her side, and learning from her conversation her destination and ignorance of the "wide, wide world," advised her to remain over night in the quiet and christianized village of Middleport, rather than go on to the wicked and boisterous city of Buffalo, where she would be compelled to remain over night, and subjected to largely increased expense, and the importunities and annoyance of runners. The proposition appeared plausible, and she acted accordingly. She was shown to Pierce's Hotel by the landlord's son, but from base, ulterior motives—as is now believed—a report was carried to the landlord in advance that she was a disreputable person.

She sought admission at the door of a private house, but the lady directed her to another public house, and saw her reach the door. The same unfavorable report had been conveyed to this place also. A lame boy by the name of Darling offered to show her the house of the Poor Master, but one of the young men now in jail volunteered to accompany her. They followed the railroad track east, and were shortly followed by four young men. She was told that the Poor House was just beyond a piece of woods near by. They followed a track formed by drawing wood, until a point was reached supposed to be free from observation, when an insulting proposition from the gallant awakened the credulous maid to a sense of her danger. She first attempted to escape, and, when forcibly seized, stoutly resisted until overpowered by numbers, the four others having come to the assistance of the first assailant, when all, in turn, succeeded in the accomplishment of their diabolical purpose, and repeating the outrage.

In the affray one of her shoes was lost, but she made her way back to the dépôt about 9 o'clock P. M., and remained until morning, and then took the cars for Canada. Having lost the written direction to her friends she was unable to find them, and was consequently compelled to return to her home. Supposing it would be safer for her reputation to conceal the scandalous proceedings, she determined to say nothing on the subject.

In the meantime, the perpetrators of the deed boastingly revealed their own infamy and shame. The good citizens of Middleport, with much patience and research, ferreted out the residence of the girl. She was induced to relate to her mother the story of her wrongs, and the criminals and their deeds of darkness were brought to light. The leader in this affair is Lewis Chambers, about 22 years of age. Patrick O'Brien is 19 years of age; Henry King and George Davison are each about 18 years of age. The other accomplice has not yet been caught.

The young lady gave direct and intelligent answers to all the questions put to her on the examination, but appeared artless and unsophisticated."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Thursday, March 11, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—70 bbls. Pots brought $6 12½; Pearls are inactive and somewhat nominal at $6 25@$6 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The market has been decidedly more active for Rio, the reported sales of which include a cargo of 5,500 bags to speculators, on terms not disclosed; 10,500 bags by auction, at 9c.@11⅞c., averaging 10⅜c.; and 800 bags in lots at 10½c.@11½c., ℔ ℔. The auction sale was unusually well attended, and the competition was remarkably vigorous, so that, notwithstanding the very large amount offered (12,060 bags) buyers were found for nearly all of it at full prices. Other kinds are scarce and being stiffly held, they are inactive. We quote: Java at 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c; Rio at 9½c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9½c.@10½c.; and St. Domingo at 9⅜c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is less actively inquired for, but is firm. Sales were reported to-day, of 2 400 bales, including about 1,150 bales in transitu. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¼	10⅜	10½	10¾
Middling	12	12⅛	12¼	12⅜
Middling Fair	12½	12⅝	13	13
Fair	12¾	12⅞	Nom.	Nom.

DRY GOODS—The market for the leading styles of goods is moderately active. The demand runs mainly on the most desirable fabrics, for which, all circumstances considered, very good prices are being obtained, in view of the diminished quantity of such productions here. The near-by trade are the leading buyers, though there is some improvement in the demand from country dealers, especially from the South. The Western merchants are buying very reservedly. The auction sales of the week have been remarkable only for their uniformity in respect to the average attendance, the competition and the prices realized, which latter have been, on the whole, comparatively fair, for such standard and choice goods as found their way into the auction rooms, though it is said that the finer styles of goods could not now, as a general rule, be manufactured and sold, without loss, at prevailing rates. The healthiest current movements are in Cottons and Silks. Linens are also selling tolerably well. Woolens continue very much depressed. The restricted production does not appear to benefit them. The *Independent* says: "The last few days have exhibited great dullness. The demand for domestic goods has fallen off, but prices are sustained for all kinds, as stocks are not in excess. There is every prospect of a steady improvement in prices. The rapid advance in the price of cotton will be felt in the supply of cotton goods, which can hardly be reproduced at present quotations. On the whole, though the week has been a dull one, the market shows a more hopeful tone, and is ready for a start on the arrival of Spring weather."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in fair request, mainly for home use, at full prices. Sales 9,250 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 630 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Sales by auction here of Palermo fruit, 4,250 boxes Oranges at $1 30@$1 85; and 800 boxes do. Lemons at $2@$2 15 ℔ box. In Boston, 2,750 boxes Oranges at $2@$2 37½; 900 boxes Lemons at $1 60@$1 75 ℔ box, each 60 days.

GRAIN—Wheat remains about the same. Sales 2 500 bushels, in lots, including very good to choice White Southern at $1 45@$1 50, and choice Red do. at $1 25, ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and moderate request at irregular prices. Sales 17 500 bushels new crop at 60c.@70c. for inferior to prime Yellow and White Southern, and 67c. for mixed Southern, ℔ bushel. Prime Northern Rye is selling slowly at 72c., delivered, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and somewhat nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 31c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, last week.

Flour, bbls	1,283	Oats, bush	3 270
Wheat bush	49,368	Other Grain bush	1,551

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Milwaukee.

Flour, bbls	81 850	Oats, bush	2,100
Wheat, bush	598 276	Rye, bush	198
Barley, bush	14,150		

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, last week.

Flour, bbls	9,213	Oats, bushels	10,655
Wheat, bushels	117,112	Barley, bushels	5,457
Corn, bushels	10,801	Rye, bushels	755

The Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railways have altered their freight tariffs for produce, from Chicago as follows:

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	Flour.
To New York	$1 80	$1 40	$1 20	$0 80	$1 55
To Boston	1 80	1 40	1 20	0 86	1 65
To Philadelphia	1 70	1 35	1 20	0 75	1 50
To Baltimore	1 70	1 85	1 20	0 75	1 50

The Chicago *Press* says there is a party in Chicago, with a Liverpool order for 100,000 bushels Wheat at 55c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 900 bales North River, at 65c.@75c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—During the week ending yesterday sales were made in Boston of 374 bales Gunny Bags, part in bond, at 8¾c., cash; and 2,360 bales Gunny Bagging, chiefly at 12c.@12½c., cash.

HIDES—Sales have been reported since our last of 4,000 prime Buenos Ayres, at 25½c.; 3,500 Orinoco, part at from 23c @23½c., and 2,000 Porto Platte, at 20c ℔ ℔., all 6 months.

HOPS—The demand continues fair, chiefly for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4c.@8c.; old Hops, 2½c.@3½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Continues quiet at former rates, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$26, cash, and $26@$27 50, usual credit, ℔ ton. In reference to American Pig, the Pittsburg *Gazette*, of the 9th inst., reports "offers of Aleghany metal at $25, which may serve as an indication. We hear, also, a report of a speculative purchase of 10,000 tons Anthracite No. 3, in Lebanon County, for this market, at $16, cash, which would be equal to $22 50 laid down here. On the Susquehanna the same quality of metal is generally quoted at $20, but the freight from there is somewhat less."

LEATHER—Sole is in request, and is steady.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at former prices. New-Orleans 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@28c.; Claved Cuba 20c.@22c., ℔ gallon. In Boston, yesterday, 500 bbls. New-Orleans Syrup were sold by auction, at 30½c.@31c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders ask very full prices for Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine, for all which a moderate inquiry prevails. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at from 49c.@51c., chiefly 50c.@51c., cash, ℔ gallon. Toward the close higher rates were demanded.

Wilmington, N. C., March 8.—Turpentine—Sales of 150 bbls. at $2 65 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 55 for hard, ℔ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine—Sales of 200 bbls. at 44c., and 300 do at 45c. ℔ gallon. Tar—Has gone up 5 cents, with sales of 190 bbls. at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Whale is in fair request, while sperm is inactive at former quotations. Linseed is salable and firm, at 60c.@61c. ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand, and is doing better. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $16 75@$16 80, and Prime at $13 50@$13 55 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at full rates; 9c.@9⅜c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales here to-day, 180 tcs. ordinary to prime, at $3 25@$4, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Exhibit no noticeable change. Sales 450 hhds., in lots, including New Orleans, at 5½c.@7¼c., as extremes; and Cuba 5c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. The firmness of the leading factors, who look for higher prices, has the effect of limiting operations.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 ℔s. prime at 10½c.@10¾c., cash, ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 350 barrels, in lots, chiefly at 21½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were very limited at old rates. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5d. ℔ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d. ℔ 280 ℔s.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

Allegheny, Penn., Market, March 8.—Beeves—The offerings were large, aggregating 1,600 head, and prices were not so firm; sales of 900 head at 3c.@4c. gross, one lot of choice bringing 4⅛c., and inferior 2½c.@2¾c. Sheep—A large supply—1,200—but intended mainly for the East; sales of 800 at 3c.@4c. gross, good medium to prime bringing 3½c.@3¾c., Hogs—The receipts are falling off, and this week sum up only 825; of these, butchers took 200, at 4½c.@5c. gross, as in condition. The bulk of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs not sold, was sent East.

Cambridge, Mass., Market—March 10.—At market, 170 Cattle, no Beeves, and no Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

Market Beef—Extra, (including nothing but the best large, fat, stall-fed Oxen,) $7 50@$8; first quality, (including nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed Oxen,) $6 50@$7 25; second quality, (including the best grass-fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three-year old steers,) $5 75@$6 50; third quality, $5@$5 25; ordinary, $4 50.

Stores—Working Oxen from $90, $100, $125@$200; Cows and Calves from $35, $40, $50@$60; Yearlings $18@$21; two years old, $25@$28; three years old, $30@$35.

Sheep and Lambs—350 at market. Prices, in lots, $2@$3; extra and selections, $4 50@$6, or 4½c.@6½c. ℔ ℔., gross.

Swine—None at market. Prices, live weight, 5¼c.@5¾c. ℔ ℔.; dressed, 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔.

Hides—5c.@5½c. ℔ ℔.; Tallow, 7c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.; Pelts, $1@$1 25 each; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c.

Veal Calves—$4@$8 each.

Remarks—The Burlington and Rutland trains, &c., had not arrived when we left; the first detention this Winter by the snow; the trains are not heavy, but will add about 140 Cattle and 300 Sheep to the number reported; but as the butchers had a surplus on hand, the prices will be about the same as last week for Beef. Sheep advanced about ½c. ℔ ℔., or from 37c to 62c. ℔ head.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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Adapted to the use of drawing rooms Churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by

THALBERG.

Price $160, $180, $225 $250, $300, $320, $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of BUSSON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMBLIN, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES E. ATHERTON HAS ASSOciated himself with G B. DeMAREST, No 409 Broadway, agency for celebrated Boston and New-York piano-fortes. Also, a large and popular catalogue of sheet music. Second-hand pianos at bargains for cash. Pianos tuned and repaired. DEMAREST & ATHERTON, No. 409 Broadway.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second hand Pianos at $35 $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID TONED 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, full moulding, finished corners, name-board beautifully inlaid, pearl keys, with stool; made to order by one of the best City makers; fully warranted for two years from December, 1857; will be sold to a cash purchaser at an immense sacrifice. Apply to DEMAREST & ATHERTON, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st, respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $195. Splendid 7-octave piano-forte; large round corners; full, rich tone; scalloped keys; celebrated City makers; is a $350 instrument, nearly new; beautiful iron plate, ornamented in gold; in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 156 1st av, between 9th and 10th sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make, at extremely low prices for cash; second-hand pianos at bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Also, music at half price, at the piano agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES TO HIRE, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF BUYING.—WM. LINDEMAN & SONS, No 56 Franklin-st., near Broadway, offer for sale a general assortment of pianos, finished in the latest style, with all the modern improvements, at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

$210.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano forte; round corners, carved desk; made by the best City makers, to whom reference will be given; cost $400 short time ago; full iron frame, all round for strength; selected by a competent professor of music; with elegant stool. Apply at No. 358 Broome-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers. wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, elegant case, full rich tone made by one of the best makers and warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order; cost $475; will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADway, near Canal-st., will sell three magnificent new 7-octave piano fortes, of unequaled power and brilliancy of tone and touch, at an immense deduction. Purchasers are assured it is a chance seldom met with.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED Pianos, new and second hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by J M PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 75 Chambers-st, on the night of the 8th of March, or morning of the 9th. Silk goods consisting of Marcellines, Florences, Gros de Naple, Black Modes and Ribbons.

The above reward will be paid to any party giving information that will lead to their recovery.

RICHARD J. LARCOMBE.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE, DRAWN BY WARNER & LOOP to their own order, (and indorsed by them,) payable at the Union Bank, dated Aug. 31, 1857, six months, for nineteen hundred ninety five dollars, and sixty-three cents. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment of it having been stopped. HUTCHINSON, TIFFANY & CO.

STOLEN—A NOTE PAYABLE AT THE MERchants' Bank in Syracuse, to the order of FROST & MALLORY, made by M. L. MILLS for $2,500 Feb 25, 1858. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment having been stopped. Any information of the above will oblige the loser, at No. 4 Warren-st.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES, INside or near Dr. Phillips' Church on Sunday evening. Any person returning them to No. 28 West 11th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

OILS.

CAUTION TO CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OILS.

The Public are hereby cautioned against various explosive compounds now being sold in this City and vicinity by unprincipled dealers, as Kerosene Oils.

THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY

hereby give notice that they will prosecute all parties selling spurious imitations under the name of "Kerosene" for their illegal use of the recognised trade mark of the Company.

The names of the authorised Sub-Agents of the Company can be obtained at the office of

KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon for the erection of a new school house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
Henry P. West, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, NOON, for erecting stone stairs and making other repairs to Ward School No. 12, Monroe-st. in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The Board of School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ZEBULON C. INSLEE,
In behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 15, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

SAMUEL ACKER, Chairman.
John Pickford, Secretary.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FAIRBANK'S PATENT Dormant Platform Scales in perfect order. Inquire of J. W. SNYDER, corner Washington and Reade sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED HERE.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING.
Dramatized from the ever-popular NEW-YORK LEDGER and read by its MILLION of admirers.
BRIDE OF AN EVENING
BRIDE OF AN EVENING
BRIDE OF AN EVENING
BRIDE OF AN EVENING
AT
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
IT IS THE
GREATEST HIT YET.
GREATEST HIT YET.
GREATEST HIT YET.
GREATEST HIT YET.
IT
ABOUNDS IN MARVELS.
ABOUNDS IN MARVELS.
ABOUNDS IN MARVELS.
ABOUNDS IN MARVELS.
IT
SURPRISES AND DELIGHTS.
SURPRISES AND DELIGHTS.
SURPRISES AND DELIGHTS.
SURPRISES AND DELIGHTS.
IT
REVEALS STARTLING EFFECTS.
REVEALS STARTLING EFFECTS.
REVEALS STARTLING EFFECTS.
REVEALS STARTLING EFFECTS.
IT
PLEASES EVERYBODY.
PLEASES EVERYBODY.
PLEASES EVERYBODY.
PLEASES EVERYBODY.
IT
DRAWS CROWDED HOUSES.
DRAWS CROWDED HOUSES.
DRAWS CROWDED HOUSES.
DRAWS CROWDED HOUSES.
IT EMBRACES
THE BEST DRAMATIC TALENT,
THE BEST DRAMATIC TALENT,
THE BEST DRAMATIC TALENT,
THE BEST DRAMATIC TALENT,
WITH
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
THE PLOT RUNS THUS:
THE PLOT RUNS THUS:
THE PLOT RUNS THUS:
THE PLOT RUNS THUS:
THE MAGICIAN'S PROPHECY.
THE MAGICIAN'S PROPHECY.
THE MAGICIAN'S PROPHECY.
THE MAGICIAN'S PROPHECY.
THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.
THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.
THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.
THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.
THE
PALACE FOR THE PRISON.
PALACE FOR THE PRISON.
PALACE FOR THE PRISON.
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THE
TRIAL AT COURT.
TRIAL AT COURT.
TRIAL AT COURT.
TRIAL AT COURT.
THE
SENTENCE OF DEATH.
SENTENCE OF DEATH.
SENTENCE OF DEATH.
SENTENCE OF DEATH.
THE
WICKED GOVERNOR.
WICKED GOVERNOR.
WICKED GOVERNOR.
WICKED GOVERNOR.
VIRTUE ABOVE TEMPTATION.
VIRTUE ABOVE TEMPTATION.
VIRTUE ABOVE TEMPTATION.
VIRTUE ABOVE TEMPTATION.
ON THE SCAFFOLD.
ON THE SCAFFOLD.
ON THE SCAFFOLD.
ON THE SCAFFOLD.
CONFESSION TO THE PRIEST.
CONFESSION TO THE PRIEST.
CONFESSION TO THE PRIEST.
CONFESSION TO THE PRIEST.
SIX MONTHS' REPRIEVE.
SIX MONTHS' REPRIEVE.
SIX MONTHS' REPRIEVE.
SIX MONTHS' REPRIEVE.
PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS.
PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS.
PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS.
PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS.
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THE
MURDERER'S MISERIES.
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MURDERER'S MISERIES.
THE
TRUTH APPEARING.
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JUSTICE TRIUMPHS!
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JUSTICE TRIUMPHS!
☞ GLORIOUS TERMINATION!
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☞ GLORIOUS TERMINATION!

This great play, dramatized by H. WATKINS, Esq., from Mrs Southworth's Ledger Story, is repeated EVERY EVENING at 7, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock.

Godfrey Farquier Dulanie a young student Mr. Watkins
Miss Honora Paine, a young Heiress....Mrs C. Howard
Ernest Heine ....Mr. Chas. Carroll
Col. Shannon, J Bridgeman; Dr. Henry Hawe, H. Ryner; Agnes Darke, Miss Melissa; Mad. Auterly Mrs. Fitzgerald; Jessamine Miss Partington. The numerous other characters by members of the dramatic company.

On the other AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock, the beautiful domestic drama of THE LOST SON; Or, A Gipsy's Vengeance.

The inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c. all to be seen as usual.

The Immense Halls of Curiosities are thronged with delighted visitors every day and night. On ANY and every day the visitor will find a dollar's worth of instruction and amusement, for only 25 cents. Novelty is heaped on novelty, and numerous curiosities and attractions are being added daily.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

Who would wish to go FREE when they can be INDEPENDENT and see and hear so much for only 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr E. A Marshall ....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
FRIDAY EVENING,
LAST NIGHT (but one) of the GREAT ARTISTS,
LOUISE TOURNIAIRE,
JAMES MELVILLE.

Fourth appearance of Madame Tourniaire's horse KIEL. Reappearance of E. W. PERRY. Miss IDA, the beautiful Equestrienne in a new act.

With other splendid entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the National Drama, entitled

LOVE IN '76.
To be followed by the Drama of
THE FAST YOUNG MEN.
After which JACK'S THE LAD.
To conclude with the Comic Drama of
MILLY, THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, 1858,
Will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, the celebrated Play entitled
INGOMAR.
Ingomar........Mr. Eddy | Parthenia....Miss Alice Grey
To be followed by the play, in four acts, entitled
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To conclude with the new drama entitled
THE WHITE SCARF.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE

by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway

Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'S THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE, will be given at Spingler Institute, on

SATURDAY, March 13 at 1 o'clock P. M

Mr. Bergmann, having returned to New York, will resume his place, which has kindly been filled during his absence by Mr. Brannes.

Schumann's Second Grand Sonata, a Quartet by Beethoven and a Trio by J. C. Louis Wolf will be played.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

Single subscriptions to the remaining four Matinées, $3. Subscriptions received at the door and at the music stores of C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and Schaberth & Co.

GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.—TICKETS of admission to Crystal Palace April 8, now ready, price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets, $1. Office No. 566 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Lessee and Sole Director.........................B. Ullman
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 12, at 7½ o'clock,
Third and last night (but two) of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The "Huguenots" has twice filled the Academy, and has produced that sensation which a composition of such magnitude is entitled. The public have had ample opportunity to convince themselves that the large promises held out before its production have been strictly fulfilled. In consequence of the approaching departure of Mr. FORMES, the daily expected arrival from Paris of Monsieur MUSARD, there will be given only

THREE MORE PERFORMANCES of the HUGUENOTS.
They will be succeeded by Mr. Fry's Opera of
LEONORA.

after which the long and brilliant season of 1857-'8 will definitively close

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

For the remaining performances of the "Huguenots" the price of admision to all parts will be

ONE DOLLAR,

Reserved seats $2 and $1 50, according to location. Family Circle, Fifty cts | Amphitheatre, Twenty-five cts.

AS HERETOFORE.

The sale of seats commences this morning.

TO-MORROW (Saturday)—First time of SEMIRAMIS, with its great cast and scenic effects, as a Cheap Opera night.

Admission to SEMIRAMIS, 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

The sale of seats for "Semiramis" likewise commences this morning.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, at 7½ o'clock.

Third and last night (but two) of Meyerbeer's opera, in five acts, of

THE HUGUENOTS.
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Allegri and Calyo
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,

part of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.

A MISE EN SCENE

fully equaling that of the most celebrated European Opera House, supported by two hundred supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcade and illuminations.

ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS,
A CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED—ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal *rôles* by—
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUIL
and CARL FORMES.

The HUGUENOTS will be succeeded by Mr. Fry's LEONORA, after which the opera will close in consequence of the concerts of

MONSIEUR MUSARD,

whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated solo player, is daily expected

On Saturday—CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.
SEMIRAMIS.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, GASSIER, LABOCETTA, DUBREUIL.

The sale of seats for "Semiramis" commences this morning.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

as Jessie Brown, in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by

MR DION BOURCICAULT,

the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama in three acts,

JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.

The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor....Mr. D. Bourcicault.
Achmet his Vakeel........................Mr. Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders...........................Mr. Lester.
Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment..............Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Rev. David Blount Chaplain to the 32d Regiment..........................Mr. Blake.
Sweenie private 32d Regiment......Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment..............Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment,
Scubadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Bockahburdar, Ferashes, and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell...................................Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children....Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant.........Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice..Mrs. Allen.

THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS, with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF GREEN BUSHES.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 12, 1858,
For the last time, Buckstone's beautiful Drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
Connor O'Kennedy ....Mr. H. F. Daly
George........Mr Stoddart | Jack Gong..........Mr. Peters
Grinnidge....Mr Jefferson | Murtogh...........Mr. Martin
Dennis.........Mr. Burnett | Dartois...........Mr. Duncan
Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi. } ...Miss Laura Keene
Madame St Aubert.......................... }
Nelly O'Neill, (with song and dance)..Miss Polly Marshall
Geraldine ....Virginia C. Howard
To conclude with the screaming farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.
Cabbage......Mr. Jefferson | Dornton...........Mr. Martin
Impulse.......Mr Stoddart | Sophia.........Mrs. Johnston

To-morrow evening, Bulwer's 5 act play of MONEY. Mr. H. A. PERRY, the popular young American light comedian, as Alfred Evelyn; Miss KEENE as Clara Douglas.

THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST on Monday evening next.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

ODD FELLOWS REUNION—CRYSTAL PALACE, APRIL 8.—Tickets of admission to this great gathering of Odd Fellows, now ready. Price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Ladies' single tickets, $1. Office No 566 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, will be held at Headquarters on FRIDAY EVENING, March 12.

DAVID S. SCOTT, President.
A. H. Babcock, Jr., } Secretaries
Robert L. Hill, }

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURES IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—At the Spingler Institute, Union-square. A course of four lectures will be delivered on THURSDAY of each week, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Prof. Elie Charlier, Director of the French Institute for Young Gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st.

SUBJECTS.
March 18............................*Madame De Staël.*
March 25...............................*Chateaubriand.*
April 1.........................*Madame Emile de Girardin.*
April 8......................................*Beranger.*

Course tickets $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The ninth lecture of the series will be delivered by GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., at the lecture room in the Library 2d av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spain.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained at E. J Brown & Co.'s, No. 115 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's No. 699 Broadway and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 860.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, cor. DeKalb and Carlton avs.—The enlargement of the Church building being now complete, it will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY next, March 14, when three sermons will be preached; those in the morning at 10½, afternoon at 3½, by Rev. Professor Hitchcock, and that in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., formerly of Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS ON UNION SQUARE.—Preaching EACH EVENING of the week, (except Saturday) at 7¾ o'clock, preceded by a prayer-meeting of half an hour in the Lecture room. Sermon TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Cheever.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS in the Eastern section of the City, will be continued in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., during the present week. By order of the Committee. T. ARMITAGE, Chairman.

James W. Bishop, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD THIS EVENING in the Forsyth st. Methodist Church, near Division-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL — STATIONERS, Steam Job Printers, Lithographers and Book-binders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD HUNTING-CASE
PATENT LEVERS,
CHRONOMETERS,
AND DUPLEX WATCHES OF ALL KINDS.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
G. C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—THE HUGUENOTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE TOURNIAIRE—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—GREEN BUSHES—SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—LOVE IN '76—FAST YOUNG MEN—JACK'S THE LAD—THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—INGOMAR—GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—WHITE SCARF.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE LOST SON—Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Cahawba leaves New-York for Havana, March 12

The New-York leaves New-York for Glasgow, March 13

The Anglo Saxon leaves Portland for Liverpool, March 13

The Europa leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

☞ The European mails by the screw steamship *New-York* will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived at New-Orleans yesterday with news from Vera Cruz to the 7th, and from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst. The condition of affairs in the country is growing worse and worse, civil war is raging in four or five of the States, and the disaffection towards the Zuloaga Government seems to be gaining strength every day. The Government was in the field with six thousand men and twenty-seven pieces of artillery and it was supposed that a battle would soon be fought. Several of the prominent military men of the country, including Alvarez—who was at the head of three thousand cavalry—were in arms against Zuloaga, whose downfall was considered certain.

Yesterday in the United States Senate Mr. Cameron presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of a line of mail-steamers between Philadelphia and Rio Janeiro, a measure suggested by the importance of our commercial intercourse with Brazil. Mr. C. also offered a resolution calling on the President for the instructions sent to the United Marshal in Utah. Mr. Polk, of Missouri, spoke on the Kansas question, endeavoring to explain away the alleged election frauds, and contradicting the statements of Walker, Stanton, &c. He denied that a majority of the voters had been disfranchised and that Missourians had invaded the polls. As to armed invasion, he said that those who asserted its occurrence were practising upon the credulity of the country. Missourians were accustomed to arms, and may have gone armed to Kansas, a fact which possibly seemed strange to immigrants from Eastern poor-houses and prisons, but was nothing unusual in frontier life. Mr P. proceeded to describe the mode in which Missouri immigrants went to Kansas, voted, and returned to their homes, saying they intended to go back to Kansas in the Spring. He then stated the grounds for his belief that the Lecompton Constitution should pass, being substantially the argument of Mr. Stephens' report in the other House. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, then addressed the Senate. He expressed an intention to defend the Judges of the Supreme Court against the attacks made upon them, but would first show that Slavery at the South was the creature of the Common Law, and was not established by statute. Slavery, he contended, was the Common Law of the thirteen original States, and therefore is necessarily recognized by the Constitution. Mr. B. then pronounced an earnest and emphatic vindication of the Judges of the Supreme Court, dwelling at length upon the Dred Scott case, and repelling the charges of Senator Fessenden and Seward. He uttered a glowing eulogy on Chief Justice Taney, and indignantly complained that such a man should have been compared to Jeffries. Mr. Benjamin's reputation as a lawyer is high, and his speech appears to have been able and telling. Much was expected of him by his Southern friends, and apparently they have not been disappointed. At the close of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill to increase the army by volunteers was taken up. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, spoke in favor of it, but thought one campaign would settle Utah. He was opposed to increasing the regular force, as in his opinion the Executive wished military offices to be created for the purpose of buying Lecompton votes in Congress. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, the Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee, rose to a question of privilege. In justice to himself and six other members, he desired to explain the causes why that Committee had failed to execute the orders of the House. Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, asked if this was a privileged question. The Speaker replied in the negative. Mr. Harris appealed. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to lay the appeal on the table. The House refused, Yeas, 97; Nays, 112. This was, perhaps, the most significant check Lecompton has yet received. After some discussion between Messrs. Harris and Stephens, a motion by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, prevailed, that the question be postponed till to-day. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and favorably reported to the House. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Case, of Indiana, made an Anti-Lecompton speech, and Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, one against the Mormon war, when the House adjourned.

In the State Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Literature to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number and increasing the length of term of office of the members of the Board of Education in the City of New-York; and whether it would not be advisable to prescribe some additional conditions of eligibility of the members of such Board. The Metropolitan Police bill was debated, and made the special order for Tuesday next. In the Assembly, nothing of importance was done.

We publish this morning divers extracts from London journals on the late Ministerial crisis in England. The opinions expressed are of every political complexion, from high conservative to ultra radical, but, with the exception of a few party supporters of Lord Derby, all the journals agree that the new Administration cannot last. The majority are of opinion that Lord Palmerston will again return to power. An article from the London *Times*, which we also print, on the *Leviathan*, will be read with interest. It is reported that the American ship *William Singer*, laden with guano, had gone ashore on the Isle of Wight, but after some trouble she was successfully removed from her dangerous position.

We have received advices from Bermuda to the 17th ult. The Hamilton papers contain little matter of interest. The weather had been extremely propitious to the planter, but about the middle of February a northwest wind set in and gave the first indication of Winter during the present season. The crops promised well. Business continued in a depressed condition. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart had left Bermuda in his flagship, the *Indus*, to make an official tour throughout the West Indian portion of his command.

The Sumner Court Martial assembled yesterday morning, all the members being present except General Wool, whose illness still necessitated his absence. The charges on which Colonel Sumner was arraigned are—first, the prejudice of good order and military discipline; second, the violation of the article of war prohibiting the sending of a challenge. To these charges Colonel Sumner pleaded "Not guilty," and the prosecution rested with the presentation of the correspondence between the parties. After the examination of Col. Lee for the defence, who testified to insulting language on the part of General Harney towards Colonel Sumner at the Fort Leavenworth trial, the Court adjourned, an essential witness not having arrived.

Recorder Barnard delivered an important decision yesterday in the Court of Sessions, in the case of Borges, indicted for selling lottery policies, in which he reviewed and overruled the arguments of Mr. John Graham for quashing the indictment, and ordered that the defendant should appear and stand his trial. This decision covers about a hundred cases. It is said that an offer of many thousands of dollars was made to the Recorder for a different decision.

The trial of Michael Barrett, for the manslaughter of John Skelly, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Captain Hartt, and several other police officers of the Seventeenth Precinct, were examined, together with many other witnesses, for the defence. Their evidence very clearly showed that the deceased and his companions were rowdies of the worst class, who had long been a terror to their neighborhood and that the defendant Barrett was only acting in self-defence when he shot Skelly. The Jury, after two minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but they did not transact any business of general interest, other than the reception of a communication from D. D. Conover, Esq., announcing the discovery of another batch of frauds in the Street Department.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. Mayor Tiemann urged the propriety of appointing special officers to prevent communication between infected ships at Quarantine and the Long Island and Staten Island shores. The matter was referred to the appropriate committee, to which the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn were added in order to secure a more intelligent course of action. Mayor Powell presented a resolution in favor of immediate obedience on the part of the Board to the terms of the recent decision of the Supreme Court at General Term, which declares that all members of the old Municipal force, on whom no personal notice of dismissal was served, are entitled to arrearage of pay and should be restored to duty *instanter*. This led to considerable discussion which was terminated by an agreement to postpone the matter until the decision of the Court shall be formally communicated. No other business of importance was transacted in open session.

Owing to an intimation received by the Commissioners of Emigration that an attempt would be made to burn down the hospitals at the old Quarantine Station, Superintendent Tallmadge has sent ten armed Policemen to Staten Island for their protection.

The Turkish Admiral and suite yesterday visited the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, boarded the *North Carolina* and *Wabash*, and made a trip down the bay and up the North River as far as Weehawken, in the new revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*. The Pacha appeared to enjoy the excursion vastly.

A curious shooting case occurred yesterday afternoon in the Fourth Ward. While a crowd was gathered around a weighing machine, a man, named Jeremiah Cokely, was shot in the right side with a revolver. William Leggett, in whose hand the pistol was, claims that the shooting was accidental. He was arrested, however, and locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house to await the result of Cokely's injuries, which, it is thought, will prove fatal. Cokely was taken to the City Hospital.

The Commencement of the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons took place at the Institution, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third-street last evening. The President, Dr. Thomas Cock, presided and conferred the degree of M. D. upon 53 candidates with a few appropriate remarks. Dr Chandler R. Gilman delivered the farewell address to the Graduates. It was listened to with deep interest. The hall in which the exercises were held was crowed to excess.

The proprietors of the house No. 17 Howard-street, charged with keeping a model-artist establishment there, were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty. The case was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

The General Markets, yesterday, were less active for Cotton, which, however, ruled quite firm. Flour was more inquired for at buoyant prices. Grain exhibited no important change. Provisions attracted more attention, partly at firmer rates. Rio Coffee was quite brisk, and was stiffly held. Sugars and Molasses were in fair request at steady figures. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

The Earl of Derby is filling at this moment in England a position which he has once before occupied, but which it can hardly be agreeable to a statesman of spirit and ambition to hold. He is playing the part of a Tory bridge between two liberal administrations, for although the Earl is a man of unquestionable ability, and of unmatched pride, he can hardly believe that with his actual Cabinet it will be possible for him to face and manage the grave questions now pressing upon the English ministry. Only three years ago Lord Derby made very eloquent speeches on the impropriety and indecency of any attempt to carry on a Government in the face of a distinctly hostile majority in the House of Commons, and although the conservatives came back to the House from the elections of last year with an unexpected increase of force, yet Lord Derby knows perfectly well that England has never seen a Parliament so strongly liberal as the present, and he must, therefore, anticipate an overwhelming defeat upon the first purely conservative measure which he shall introduce in the House. If he could continue to occupy the whole time of Parliament with measures of foreign policy, he might, possibly, prolong his rule for several months, for the foreign policy of the Tories has, on the whole, been popular in England, and Lord Derby is personally liked and respected as a thoroughly English statesman. His Foreign Secretary, too, Lord Malmesbury, notwithstanding his private relations with the Emperor Napoleon, and with some of the Austrian aristocracy, is commonly regarded as a man of spirit—more strong perhaps in temper than in grammar, but not likely to lower the fame of England by the tone of his dispatches, if he does not exalt her literary renown by the elegance of his compositions. He can, at least, set off against the tacit acquiescence of Lord Clarendon in the imprisonment of British subjects by the King of Naples, his own successful pursuit of satisfaction from Austria for the violence offered by an imperial officer to the Englishman Mather in the streets of Florence. Sir John Pakington, who is a troublesome country squire, and in his position of Colonial Secretary under the Derby Government of 1852, provoked from Mr. Webster the last public speech of his life, by an attempt to enforce the Convention of 1818, upon the American fishermen off the Nova Scotian coast, is now put out of harm's way into the first Lordship of the Admiralty. Lord Derby himself, as our readers will remember, has always shown a respectful and conciliatory temper towards this country. While Colonial Secretary under Sir Robert Peel in 1845, the Earl, then Lord Stanley, wrote a dispatch on this very question of the fisheries, which was eminently pacific, just and sensible; and his course in regard to the Central American difficulties has been as consistent as that of Lord Palmerston has been vexatiously inconstant. But there are home entanglements of the most serious kind to be unraveled by the minions of Lord Derby. There is the Indian Government to be disposed of; and in dealing with this matter the new Cabinet will be strong with the strength of Lord Ellenborough, who may succeed, perhaps, better than could any other man in England, in bringing order out of this vast chaos of rights, interests, opportunities and perils, if he does not give too free a rein to his sense of his own personal value, and to his dislike of the East India Company. But behind India loom the giant spectres of Reform and of Finance. As Lord Derby, in 1852, formally renounced the hope of any change in the Free-Trade policy of England, so he may very easily be led, in 1858, to accept the positive demand of the country for a modification and improvement of the representative system. Any return towards the ancient order of things being impossible, it has become a kind of practical Toryism to find fault with the Whig Reforms, and a sweet Conservative pleasure to beat the Liberals at their own weapons. But Lord Derby's supporters are not so statesmanlike as he; and the gentlemen of the Carlton Club, who proposed to throw Mr. Gladstone out of window towards the Reform Club doors, are still in the field, ready to take the alarm at any measure which menaces an extension of the franchise. On the question of Finance, Mr. Disraeli will almost infallibly break down the new Government. There is a budget to be presented, involving an increase of taxation, and Mr. Disraeli is too fond of his own speculative ingenuity to escape the perilous temptations of such an opportunity. As in 1852, so in 1858, Mr. Gladstone is in the House to watch and expose this cleverest of political charlatans. In 1852 Mr. Disraeli broke his party down under a majority of 19. In 1858 his party returns to power under the same majority. In 1852 Lord Derby held the reins from March to December. He has taken them up almost as early in the year, but he will hardly retain them so long. And all the indications of the English political world point to Lord John Russell as his probable successor. The political catastrophe which overtook this natural leader of the liberals in his mission to Vienna has never been explained, but Lord John has always given it to be understood that whenever Lord Palmerston should fall, a satisfactory account of "secret influences" could be rendered, and he has doubtless been anticipating with feverish anxiety the moment which has now arrived; and while the general revision of Lord Palmerston's "spirited foreign policy" is likely to convince the people of England at last, of what all the world beside has long ago perceived, that the Anglo French alliance has raised France to the first position in Europe at a terrible offence to the *prestige* of England, Lord John will find his account in recalling the facts that it was he who forced Lord Palmerston to retire from the Cabinet in 1852, on account of his unwarranted indorsement of the *Coup d'Etat*, and that it was he who "upset the Aberdeen coach" on the ground of the incapacity and insensibility of that Government in the prosecution of the war. Lord John's Reform Bill of 1852 will also be revived as the most comprehensive and practicable measure yet presented, and as the most easily susceptible of fresh liberal modifications. Moreover, Lord John Russell could probably rally around himself a more powerful Cabinet than any other English statesman. The Gladstones, Grahams, Herberts and Cardwells, who rejected the offered hand of Lord Derby, would readily accept his, while the strength of the liberal party, including the few desirable members of the Palmerston Cabinet itself, is always at his command, and the combination which he could present to the Sovereign would differ radically from the "Derby-dilly carrying three insides" of Derby, Disraeli and Ellenborough.

The Allsop Extradition.

Some of our City cotemporaries are severely exercised in their minds on the question of the extradition to the French Government of Colonel Allsop, the Englishman accused of complicity with Pierri and Orsini in the recent affair of the Rue Lepelletier, and who combines in his own person the curiously-contradictory characters of stock-broker and fanatic. The *Herald* advocates his surrender. The *Tribune* and *Daily News* protest against the thought of such an act, as an invasion of the right of asylum. There can be no objection, of course, to any discussion upon a theme so fruitful of excellent sentiments and high-toned political theories; but so far as the case of Colonel Allsop is concerned, we must think that our cotemporaries are throwing away not a little valuable powder. For in the first place, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that Colonel Allsop is in this country at all. He was last seen to leave a railway train about half way between London and Southampton, at which latter port it was "supposed" he had "intended" to embark for America. This certainly offers no very solid ground for the belief that he is now, or is likely to be, in New-York. But if he were at this moment here, and lying *perdu* in the shadow of the Grand Turk at the St. Nicholas, he would be in no danger from French detectives or the Count de Sartiges. For no legal proceedings whatever have been taken against him in France. His name was omitted from the indictment of the conspirators at their trial, and France has not even made any requisition for his arrest upon the English authorities. The only ban under which this unfortunate and infatuated old gentleman has been put, is a reward of £200 offered for his arrest by the magistracy of London, and that in terms which can hardly bring him under the operation of our treaty with England. We strongly suspect that the only practical effect of the "Allsop excitement" will be to spread great consternation among all the "old gentlemen of sixty, grey-haired, fair-skinned, thin, round-shouldered and six feet in height, wearing drab pants and a dark-brown dress-coat," who may happen to be in this City, and to awaken deceitful hopes in the hearts of numbers of ambitious policemen.

Mr. Harris' Triumph.—The vote of 112 to 97, by which the House of Representatives yesterday refused to permit Speaker Orr and Mr. Stephens to silence Mr. Harris, is a significant indication of the feeling of the body. Mr. Harris desired to present the reasons why the Kansas Investigating Committee had failed to perform the duty assigned it, which explanation he offered as a matter of privilege. Mr. Stephens asked if it were a privileged question. The Speaker decided it was not. Mr. Harris appealed. Mr. Stephens moved to lay the appeal on the table. This motion was lost, as above stated, by a majority of fifteen, and the appeal comes up for discussion to-day.

Considering the strict party drill which prevails on the Lecompton question, little doubt is left that Mr. Harris will succeed in making his explanation—which is regarded by the Anti-Lecompton men as a great point to be gained.

A Diplomatic Entre-Nous.

The most striking proof of the desperation of Lord Palmerston's position at the second reading of the Conspiracy bill, has been afforded by the nature of the aid he thought proper to call in when the battle was already lost. Lord Cowley has proved the Grouchy of the Parliamentary Napoleon. He arrives on the field with his tardy reinforcement when the legions of his master are already in full retreat. The strongest point made by the opponents of the Ministry in the recent struggle, was the absence of all reply to Walewski's dispatch, and of all official notice of the semi-official blustering of the *Moniteur*. All France had resounded with the Prætorian denunciations of British connivance with the assassins; and Count de Persigny had received the adulatory address of the London Corporation, with a public display of the most insolent menace.

It is a maxim in diplomatic as well as social intercourse that apologies should be, at least, as public as the incident which called for them. When a man is kicked in the street by one of his intimate friends, he is rarely content with excuses offered under promise of secresy. Diplomatic insults should be diplomatically resented, explained and atoned for. The world rang with what Napoleon's army and Ministers thought of England's share in Napoleon's attempted assassination. Accordingly, to all known usage, the world should have rung with the British reply, or the French *amende*. The dispatch in which Walewski expressed to Persigny the Emperor's regret for the appearance of the military addresses in the *Moniteur* was carefully excluded from that journal. The British Ministry, so far from defending the nation from the imputations thus freely heaped upon it, hastened in obsequious silence to execute the behests of their ally.

They perceived their mistake when too late. The Conspiracy bill was thrown out in the midst of intense popular excitement, and the Cabinet, already routed and demoralized, brings Lord Cowley up with a report of his private conversations with the French Ministers, in order to show that something was said. Lord Cowley is of opinion that so firmly convinced were the French at one time that the British were guilty of conniving at assassination that there would have been no use in denying it. "Rightly or wrongly," says he,

> "The opinion prevailed that every conspiracy against His Majesty had been organized in England, and that British laws gave security to the conspirators. No counterassertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have had any effect at that moment, and any official notice on the part of Her Majesty's Government of Count Walewski's dispatch, would probably have involved the two Governments in a controversial discussion more likely to have increased than calmed the excitement which prevailed."

If Palmerston had wished to devise something which would wipe out from the public mind in England the last shade of regret at his downfall, he could have hit, we think, on nothing better, than an epistle of this sort. It was not the French peasantry, or even the French army, whose denunciations had roused John Bull, but the French Government itself. Possibly the French public did not know any better than to accuse Great Britain of giving security to conspirators, for, as we all know, the French public is by no means "up" on the subject of the English laws and Constitution. But Louis Napoleon, and his principal adherents, were perfectly familiar with the real state of the case, and their adoption of the popular outcry cannot be excused on the ground of ignorance and excitement. It was to them and them only that Lord Palmerston should have replied, and it was their insult alone which merited resentment.

Lord Cowley's definition of the course to be followed by a nation assailed by false and fraudulent accusations is certainly discreet, but we doubt if it will meet with ready acceptance in Finsbury or Birmingham. According to him an accuser has only to be firmly convinced of the truth of his accusation to relieve the accused of the trouble of defending himself. In other words, a defendant's exertions to procure his acquittal should be in the inverse ratio to the complainant's earnestness and impetuosity. Lord Cowley seems to suppose that the only object to be served in answering Count Walewski was the vindication of Great Britain in French eyes. There could hardly be a less British view of the subject. John Bull is somewhat obstreperous even about answering at the bar of the public opinion of the world. He certainly will never as long as he can help it be got to plead before any inferior tribunal. He expects his servants to reply to foreign charges and foreign taunts, not so much for the sake of standing well in the eyes of foreign regiments of the line, as of satisfying his own notions of his own dignity.

Palmerston is certainly the last man that one would have expected to blunder on this point, for since Pitt, no minister has ever been more thoroughly Tauric in all his tendencies.

Decline of Abolitionism.—A late number of the *Liberator* contains the following statement, in explanation of the admitted fact that the Abolition Party in the North is growing smaller and smaller:

> "One has abandoned it because its advocates disagreed among themselves; another has dropped it because it has run into politics; still another has withdrawn from it because it tends to dissolve the Union; a very large number have quitted it because it disturbs the peace of the Church; some would-be-respectable people have separated from it because it stands directly in the pathway of popularity; some have abandoned it when they found that its principles required them to treat the colored man as an equal brother in all the relations of life. This last has proved too much for the abolitionism of thousands, especially of heads of families, who want their children to be respected and honored in the world."

Very many of these are very excellent reasons for abandoning the Abolition Party, and they have undoubtedly influenced a great many people. But we have no doubt that the actual decline of this party is due, more than to any other cause, to the conviction on the part of the public that its objects are not only impracticable, but that they would not, if attained, contribute to the well-being of any class. Every person who has examined the subject with any care is pretty well convinced, that the immediate abolition of Slavery would plunge the millions of slaves into the depths of poverty, wretchedness and degradation. Their condition would be infinitely worse than it is at present. The time has passed when anybody can get credit for philanthropy or even ordinary benevolence, by advocating that immediate and unconditional emancipation which is the watchword of the abolitionists. The party will very soon become practically and virtually extinct.

Branch the Ghost.

The City Hall is haunted. Stephen H. Branch is its ghost. Stephen, once so hilarious, rampant, rollicking and highfalutin', is now Stephen the ghost, solemn, frowning, and always shaking gory locks at some City Hall sinner. Nothing will lay him but the payment of that debt the City owes him.

When Mr. Matsell had been Chief of Police for years, holding his office in spite of friends or foes, until all men settled down into the belief that the party had not yet been organized that was strong enough to oust him, and patiently waited for death to do what neither Whig nor Democrat could—namely, to vacate the office under the southwest corner of the City Hall, a foolish Common Council undertook, by the foolishness of a Know-Nothing Committee, to prove that Matsell was an alien. At that time the Committee's doings were regarded as the finest of farces, though the experience of these latter days has shown that they were scarcely up to the average of municipal buffoonery. But the head and front, the backbone and heart of the Committee was Mr. Branch, "its outside secretary." He drew its resolutions, wrote its reports, furnished its facts, suggested its theories, faced terrible bull-dogs, narrowly escaped assassins, went on a secret expedition to England and returned with the indubitable evidences that George Matsell was a born Englishman, who honestly, perhaps, presuming himself a native, had never been naturalized; and so educated the public sentiment to the thought that the Chief might be ejected, and still the world's foundations not be broken up, that when the Legislature took the whole Department, as a plowman does a black-snake, by its tail, and with a sudden jerk snapped off its head, public decency was not very much violated. All this Herculean labor, which the "outside Secretary" performed with monomaniacal energy, the Common Council indorsed, encouraged, and agreed to pay for. So Branch put in the bill. Its sudden apparition seared their eye-balls—they thought the joke had gone far enough. Had not they laughed at poor Branch's absurdities, and envied his rhetoric,—and must they pay him beside? They were horrified. The taxpayers would never stand it. They feared to face the people, if they should authorize such gross and lavish expenditures. Enter Branch—He would remit all claims for services, though Mr. Curtis Noyes and his other assistant counsel, were paid promptly for their share of them, but he must be reimbursed for his actual expenses to Brandon, his consultation with Minister Buchanan, and all that. The people backed up his appeal, and the Press and Justice urged it. Still reluctant, Branch, the ghost, took each separate rogue in his gripe and shook him till all his sins, and frauds and little evidences of corruption tumbled out into the people's sight. Then poor Branch went down on his knees, and prayed to Alderman, Councilman, Comptroller, Mayor, Chamberlain, Auditor for his dues. He pleaded the widow whom he owed—the washerwoman, the landlord, and, severally, all the hungry crew of creditors who dogged his steps and worried his life and his last pennies out. He was so far successful that when, in the expiring hours of the last Common Council, the tax-levy stuck, Branch's bill stuck with it. When, by a sort of Cæsarian section, the tax-levy saw the light again, Mayor Wood made no objection to his bill. But the Comptroller refused to pass the other items, and Branch was still unpaid. Our new Board, however, has honored his claims in their amended tax-levy. Comptroller Barkis is willin', and the Legislature is not likely to haggle at it, but now a new obstacle lies in Branch's path to reinstatement as an honest, debt-paying man. Mayor Tiemann says he will not pay the Branch item "until he has thoroughly investigated it." It was at this point that, last night, before the sober Councilmen in session, Branch the ghost rose up. In a petition, that makes two solid columns of the Times, he sets forth the melancholy aspect of his affairs, and dissects away the skin and adipose tissue from the fair faces of some of our most honored citizens. No reader of this document can fail to observe how strangely Mr. Branch's style has altered; whereas formerly he ambled, now he charges; whereas he was wont to dally and flow back in eddies, now he rushes like a swollen river that threatens to carry away at once all the integrity of our new and beloved Mayor, the wisdom of Peter Cooper, and even the bread and butter of his old friend Carson.

If the memorial ever so delicately stated what in every line it insinuates, it would be outrageously libelous; but while nobody must for a moment credit its hints as authenticated facts, it is very suggestive and explicit as to the motives that would actuate our good men, sages and philanthropists, if they were rascals, fools and thieves. Branch is terrible. We hope he has not wrecked anybody's reputation, but, for own peace, the world's composure and for justice' sake, we hope his bill will be paid, early, and the ghost laid.

Sea and Ship News.

The steamer *Phineas Sprague*, from Boston for Philadelphia, ran foul of the schooner *Chelsea*, off Nauset, on the night of the 9th inst., and sunk her immediately. The crew were taken off, and landed at Holmes Hole next day. The schooner was loaded with oak timber.

The steamships of the Collins line will be sold at auction on the 15th inst. Brown, Brothers & Co. are most likely to be the purchasers.

The European Fleet.—The Boston *Shipping List* publishes a list of the number and position of vessels engaged in the United States and the European trade, together with vessels in the African trade, or that cross the Atlantic from ports to or from the United States. According to this there are ships, 685; barks, 325; brigs, 90; schooners, 30; total, 1,130. This is, of course, exclusive of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Burton's Theatre.

A drama called the "Coup d'état," was produced at this house on Wednesday evening with success. The title of the play attracted the attention of our French residents, and a large admixture of the audience was of French origin. The drama takes its name from the "time" of the play, but Louis Napoleon's act is in reality only an incident, which shows us one phase of the real hero's character, and prepares our sympathies for his future career. In the fourth act we have the opening of the real plot. The two depend but slightly on each other, and the play might be divided and rendered intelligible in either section.

The hero, *George Beaumont*, is in love with *Marie de Choiseul*; he is an orphan adopted by a rich manufacturer and Republican; she the daughter of a Legitimist. The marriage is pronounced impossible. Soon after the Napoleonic *coup d'état* is inflicted on the community, *George* fights at the barricades, is wounded, captured, and sent to Cayenne. At the expiration of five years he makes his escape, returns to France, and has an interview with *Marie*. In the meantime she has become the bride of an aristocrat, and her consternation and lamentation at beholding *George* (whom she supposed to have been killed) are excessive. After an exceedingly painful interview *George* bids farewell to his lost love, receiving from her hands as a parting token a miniature portrait.

Their interview has been secretly witnessed by a valet, (and government spy,) who, being disturbed in a burglarious attempt on the secretary, hastily secretes himself, and thus overhears everything. When the lovers have separated, the valet resumes his operations, bursts open the secretary, and secures a quantity of money. While he is counting the plunder he is surprised by *General Choiseul* (father of *Marie*,) who collars him. In the desperation of the moment the valet drops the money, draws a knife, and kills the General. The alarm caused by the latter's cries prevents the valet from effecting his escape. He determines therefore to accuse *George Beaumont* of the murder. The circumstantial evidence against that patriotic and unfortunate gentleman is strong. He was seen to enter the house stealthily and in disguise, and, on being searched, a miniature with a valuable setting of brilliants is discovered on his person. *George* is committed to prison. This brings us to the fifth act,—an act which terminates the play in an abrupt and sanguinary manner. *George* is discovered in prison. His escape is apparently hopeless, for if he prove his innocence of the murder by declaring the object of his visit to the *General's* house, he will at once be recognized as the escaped Republican, and sent back to Cayenne. Under these circumstances he discourses metaphysics, and prepares to die. *Marie* visits him, and an agonizing scene ensues, which is at length terminated by *Marie* taking poison, followed immediately after by *George*.

The terrific *dénouement* is unnecessary, simply because two characters in the underplot have been working assiduously to secure *George's* pardon, and at the moment of the suicide walk in with the document. These characters are the *Abbé de Lamarque*, chief of the secret agents of the government, and *Madame de Rohan*—a lady of noble family. The mystery of the plot depends on this couple. It is cleared up in the last act, and they discover that *George* is their own son—a child of shame.

The author displays decided skill in the management of the domestic incident on which this piece is founded, but in the political parts he goes to extremes. For stage purposes, it is only necessary to indentify *George Beaumont* with the popular cause, but the author does more. He argues the merits of the cause, and advocates assassination with a minute earnestness which is intolerable. If such discussions were common in the Red Republican clubs, as the drama would teach us to believe, then had Louis Napoleon a justification for his bold act of usurpation. We may mention by the way that this worthy is introduced upon the stage. The author gives him the language of a speculative enthusiast, not of a fatalist.

The literary merits of the drama are unquestionable, but at the same time they are very unequal. The absence of anything like a comic element leads necessarily to monotony, and this is increased by an evident effort in the declamatory construction of the dialogue. When the author does not soar, he is very apt to walk on stilts. But, notwithstanding these defects, there are frequent touches of real poetic power, of absolute felicity in word and image, which indicate a warm temperament and a ready pen. The name of the author was not made known, but we should suppose that he is a gentleman inexperienced in this style of composition, and given to enthusiasm on the subjects of love and politics—but more particularly politics.

The drama was excellently acted, and was a success with the audience. Mr and Mrs. E. L. Davenport sustained the principal characters, and were supported by upwards of forty other members of the Company. Mr. Moore announced the piece for repetition, and stated that the author was positively unknown behind the scenes.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's Opera of *Les Huguenots*, will be played to-night for the third time.

Obituary.

Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D., a telegraphic notice of whose death we published yesterday morning, was a native of New-Milford, Litchfield, County, Conn., and was born in June, 1786. His grandfather, Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, was pastor of the Congregational Church in New-Milford for more than fifty years. He graduated at Yale College in the year 1807, and was a favorite pupil of Dr. Dwight, then President. After leaving College he occupied for a time the position of private tutor in the family of Gen. Van Rensselaer, the Patroon; being the companion and friend of the General's son Stephen, with whom Dr. Taylor passed a Winter in Canada. Returning to New-Haven in 1809, he pursued theological studies with Dr. Dwight, acting as the amanuensis of the President. He began preaching about the close of 1810, and in 1812 was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational Church in New-Haven, as successor to Rev. Moses Stuart, who was called from his pastorate to become a Professor in the new Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass.

The ministry of Dr. Taylor was one of great ability and success, continuing till 1822, when, on the organization of the Theological Department in Yale College, he was chosen as Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology. He has continued to perform, with uncommon energy and talent, the duties of this office until within a few weeks of his death,—and has been instrumental in aiding to prepare for the ministry of the Gospel not less than seven hundred ministers.

Genial in spirit, endowed with remarkable conversational power, and possessing great warmth of affection, he was endeared to all who knew him; while his giant power of intellect made all feel that he was truly a great man.

The Union Bank Defalcation.

No clue has as yet been obtained to the whereabouts of Brotherson, the Bank defaulter. Mr. Jacob H. Mott, his alleged accomplice, was yesterday taken before the Recorder, and his examination set down for to-day at 2 P. M. A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed at the Police Head-quarters at the action of the Mayor in placing the warrant for Brotherson's arrest in the hands of Sergeant Birney, instead of giving it to detective officer Keefe, who had had the management of the case hitherto, and would therefore have been more likely to conduct it to a successful issue.

The mother and unmarried sisters of Brotherson (he has no father) are poor, and keep a boarding-house in West Sixteenth-street. He has relatives of the highest respectability in this City and Brooklyn. He lived unostentatiously in one of a row of an English-basement brown-stone front houses in Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. He was a member of the Light Guard.

He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and was a very agreeable man in the social circle. It is generally believed by his friends that the love of gaming was his sole inducement to commit the crime, and that his intention was to refund the amount of the first defalcation when he should win as much at play, but that he was led on by successive steps until it became too late to turn back.

Brotherson's personal appearance is not prepossessing. He has a cadaverous look; his hair is very nearly red, and his whiskers and moustache quite so. His eyes were small and very black. He was below the medium size. His wife, who is a lovely woman, has left her own residence and is residing with some of her relatives. Her father and mother are both living, and have until recently resided with her.

Hon. Rufus Choate delivers, at the Tremont Temple, Boston, this evening, an oration on "Hamilton and Burr." The occasion is the 39th anniversary of the organization of the Boston Mercantile Library Association.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Another Batch of Frauds in the Street Department—A Remarkable Communication from Stephen H. Branch.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening,—President CLANCY in the Chair. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the pier (No. 35) foot of Franklin-street, North River, be struck out of the list of wharves and piers to be leased on the 16th instant at auction, as said pier has been applied for ferry purposes, and is now under consideration by the Committee on Ferries.

The following communication was received from D. D. Conover, Esq., and read:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York.

The attention of the undersigned having been requested to the matter of the "Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-first-street from Third-avenue to East River," an examination of the books and papers appertaining thereto has been made and the following facts appear:

The contract was made with Philip Fohey, July 1, 1852; time allowed twelve months; work completed, as by Inspector's return, April 11, 1855; assessment list confirmed June 14, 1855. The work which was advertised to be done, and the prices at which the same was contracted for, were as follows, viz:

Rock excavation, at 37 cents per cubic yard.
Earth excavation, at 5 cents per cubic yard.
Setting curb and gutter, 44 cents per linear foot.
Flagging, 10½ cents per square foot.
Culverts, 50 cents per linear foot.

On the completion of the work the Surveyor returned the following amount of the above items, viz:

11,200 cubic yards earth excavated.
25,181 cubic yards rock excavated.
14,550 square feet flagging laid.
3,580 lineal feet curb and gutter set.
129½ lineal feet culvert built.

Which, at the above prices, would amount to (as due the Contractor).................. $13,044 67
But the amount which the Assessors made due him, as per assessment list, was.... 20,167 06
A difference against the property owners of.................. 7,122 39

Which is made up by extra allowances for, as follows, viz:

8,957 cubic feet of dry wall, at 12½ cents.
17,562 cubic feet of mason wall, at 30 cents.
942 square feet of coping and steps, at 78 cents.

None of which work was included or intended to be included in the contract. An examination of the Street Commissioner's certificate respecting the terms of the contract, which was furnished to the Assessors, shows that it was made out by George T. Rogers, the then Contract Clerk, in the regular form, embracing correctly the items of work and the prices thereof, as contained in the contract; but that subsequently, and before the certificate was handed to the Assessors, the above extra allowances were added to it by interlineation, by Charles Turner, the then Deputy Street Commissioner. This act of extra allowance, unwarrantable enough of itself, except by the usages of those days in the Street Department, is rendered still more injurious to the property owners by the exorbitant prices of 12½ and 30 cents per cubic foot for dry and mason wall respectively, and 78 cents per running foot for coping and steps, and by a consequent overcharge of expenses for assessing and collecting of something over $300.

The undersigned also refers to the matter of the "Regulating, setting curb and gutter and flagging Sixth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-fourth streets," respecting which the following facts appear: Charles Devlin was the Contractor, John T. Dodge, Surveyor; assessment list was confirmed Feb. 19, 1856. The work advertised to be done, and the prices at which the same was contracted for, were as follows, viz:

Rock excavation, at 60 cents per cubic yard.
Earth excavation, at 15 cents per cubic yard.
Setting curb and gutter, at 40 cents per lineal foot.
Flagging, at 10 cents per square foot.

On completion of the work, the Surveyor returned the following amount of the above items, viz:

4,767 cubic yards rock excavated.
2,142 cubic yards earth excavated.
2,398 8-12 running feet curb and gutter set.
9,171 8-12 square feet flagging laid.

Which, at the contract prices above mentioned, would amount to (as due the Contractor)............ $5,058 13
But the amount due him, as per assessment list, is........ 6,897 93
A difference against the property owners of $1,839 80

Which excess is made up from the following allowances and extra allowances made to the Contractor in the handwriting of Charles Turner, the then Deputy Street Commissioner, viz:

300 feet retaining wall, at 20 cents.
110 feet small drain, repaired at $3.
1 Basin, $40.
Extras, for boulders, &c., $1,409 80.

The following cases exhibit a new feature of the *modus operandi* through which assessment liens have been affixed upon property, without exciting the attention of the owners thereof in the early stages of the proceedings. In the first place, there being no especial necessity for a certain work being done, no application is made to the Common Council, and consequently no ordinance or resolution authorizing said work to be done is passed, and the public attention cannot therefore be drawn to the subject. Secondly, there being no authority for it, no contract is made. Thirdly, without either of those preliminaries, a party, with the consent and concurrence of the Street Commissioner, assumes to do the work, and in such manner and to such extent as may suit the purpose in view; and which being done, a conference between the Street Commissioner and the operator results in arranging the amount to be paid for the work satisfactorily to both. Matters thus far being accomplished, the Street Commissioner makes out a certificate in respect to the work, and for the information and guidance of the Assessors, in the following form, viz.:

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1855.
Rebuilding a Drain on West Side of Second-avenue across Forty-ninth-street.

I certify that the contract for the above work was awarded to Charles Devlin, at the prices annexed, and that the same has been returned by the Inspector as properly done and completed. The apportionment of the assessment may be made.

Prices upon which the Work was Awarded.

Rebuilding drain.................. $245

(Signed) JAMES FUREY,
Street Commissioner.
Per CHARLES TURNER.

Upon the assurances of such fraudulent certificate, the Assessors proceed to make out and apportion an assessment upon the property for the cost of the work, being said amount of $245, and the usual expenses of surveying, advertising, inspecting, assessing and collecting. The list so perfected passes to the Common Council, and is confirmed, and thereby the assessment becomes a lien upon the property; and as the expense of obtaining relief through the Courts would greatly exceed the amount assessed, the owner of the property pays the assessment to get rid of the lien. Such is the programme by which the following cases of assessment were perfected, viz:

Rebuilding drain west side of Second-avenue, across Forty-ninth-street, work done by Charles Devlin; amount paid him.................. $245 00
Expenses.................. 38 88
Amount assessed upon property.................. $283 88

Resetting curb and gutter in Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, work done by Charles Devlin; amount paid him.......... $243 00
Expenses.................. 60 69
Amount assessed upon property.................. $303 69

Rebuilding drain east side of Fifth-avenue, across Forty-ninth-street, and paving and filling Fifth-avenue, work done by Charles Devlin; amount paid him.................. $238 50
Expenses.................. 39 54
Amount assessed upon property.................. $278 04

Resetting curb and gutter, flagging, &c., Fifty-first-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, work done by Charles Devlin; amount paid him.................. $210 00
Expenses.................. 57 53
Amount assessed against property.................. $267 53

Regulating, resetting curb and gutter and filling Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, work by Charles Devlin; amount paid him.................. $200 00
Expenses.................. 53 40
Amount assessed against property.................. $253 40

Repairing breaches in sidewalks in Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; work by Charles Devlin; amount paid him. $160 00
Expenses.................. 51 54
Amount assessed upon property.................. $211 54

Crosswalks and filling intersections of Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue: work by Charles Devlin; amount paid him.................. $90 00
Expenses.................. 50 60
Amount assessed upon property.................. $140 60

Repairing Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; repairing and flagging Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; filling rear of lots on Thirty-seventh-street, southeast corner of Tenth-avenue; filling rear of lots on intersection of Twelfth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street; work by Charles Devlin; amount paid him.................. $951 78
Expenses.................. 109 08
Amount assessed upon property.................. $1,070 86

Filling and regulating Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and resetting circular corners and curb and gutter; work done by Hugh McCabe; amount paid him.................. $247 00
Expenses.................. 57 72
Amount assessed upon property.................. $304 72

Filling and repaving intersections of Tenth-avenue and Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, work done by T. Farley; amount paid him.................. $1,896 50
Expenses.................. 518 98
Amount assessed against property.................. $2,415 48

It is only necessary to add, that in all these cases the work was performed without proper and legal authority and without contract, and consequently the cost of the same could not have been collected by law of the Corporation, nor the assessments of the property owners; and yet, so quietly was the work performed, and afterwards so apparently legalized by the false certificate from the Street Department, that the property owners on the one hand, and the Comptroller, as representing the Corporation, on the other, have been deceived into payments for the work.

Respectfully submitted.

D. D. CONOVER, Street Commissioner.

Alderman McSPEDON said he had listened to the report very attentively, and he thought it was calculated to call the attention of the public to the parties named. It was very evident to him that the parties at the head of the Street Department were prejudiced against the parties named. The Courts had decided that Mr. Devlin was Street Commissioner. Mr. Conover had no right whatever to be in the office of the Street Department. In the report just read, as well as in the others that had been presented by Mr. Conover, the trouble seemed to be in the quantities of work certified by the Surveyors. Now, he had no doubt that it was necessary sometimes to make changes, but so far as his experience and observation went, he was satisfied that a very great deal of the wrong that had been done was through the Surveyors; and he hoped the Committee on Frauds would report some method by which the City might be relieved from the system of "City Surveyors." If nothing better could be done, he hoped such Surveyors as were known to have made erroneous returns of quantities, would have their office taken from them. But, as the matter stood now, he could not see that any benefit would accrue from such reports as the one that had just been read. Mr. Conover, as had been decided by a full bench, had neither right nor title to the office; and it appeared to him that Mr. C. was using his control of the books of the office merely to blacken the reputation of his opponents. He hoped that the Street Commissioner's office would either be closed, until the question of right shall have been settled finally, or that some Standing Committee should have charge of it. Mayor Tiemann had given Mr. Conover the keys, but he would let Mr. Conover go where he belonged, and that was out of the Street Commissioner's office; for the Courts had decided that he was an outsider. For such reasons he moved that the communication be laid on the table.

Alderman TUCKER hoped such a course would not be pursued.

It was then referred to the Committee on Frauds, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, to meet in the new Chamber of the Board of Councilmen. The Aldermen's room is to be altered and refitted; and until it is finished they will meet in the Council Chamber, on Tuesdays.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The petition of Stephen H. Branch was presented by Councilman BRADY, and the reading commenced by the Clerk.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S PETITION.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Your petitioner respectfully represents that, on Friday last, Comptroller Flagg said: "Mr. Branch, your claim is gone to Albany on the tax levy, but I have resolved to pay you now. I do not think the Legislature will refuse to confirm it, but if it should, I shall assume the entire responsibility of paying you in the absence of its legislative confirmation. So, Mr Branch, you may go and tell the Mayor that I am ready to pay you the moment he will signify his disposition to coöperate with me."

Tears fell from my eyes, and I looked up to see if it were a delightful dream, or if some fair angels were breathing sweet music in my ears, or if my lamented father had returned to the earth, as I almost recognized his pleasing voice in the grateful words of the venerable Comptroller; and with a joyous heart I leaped across the Park and delivered the Comptroller's message to the Mayor, who said that he would see the Comptroller on that day. I visited the Mayor on Saturday, (alas! the very day his old friend George W. Matsell arrived in the City from Iowa,) who said he would see the Comptroller on Monday. I saw the Mayor on Monday, who sharply said that he should not unite with the Comptroller in the payment of my claim until he had thoroughly examined the merits of the entire Matsell investigation. I said that the Common Council of the past and present years had unanimously passed a resolution authorizing my payment for services which had no connection with the merits of the Matsell case. The Mayor said he didn't care, for he meant to sift the whole Matsell inquiry before he would recognize the payment of my claim.

I might have told him that I would spank his own child unto a deep crimson, (and incur the perils of incarceration,) until the little brat related the minutest details of the Matsell investigation including his juvenile philosophy of its merits; that to search for the "merits" of the Matsell case was like a voyage of discovery for the locality of the sun, while blazing in the centre of a cloudless firmament: that his proposed scrutiny into Matsell's "merits" was a cowardly and dishonorable subterfuge; that he was the son of a Dutchman, and a sworn friend of Matsell, with whom he had coöperated for twenty years, in the dirty pool of primary politics; that if the voters of New-York had known he married the daughter of Peter Cooper, and that his eldest son bore the name of Peter Cooper, he would never have been elected Mayor, as inocculation and contagion result from association; that Peter Cooper was Assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Ward in 1828, '29 and '30, and Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward in 1840; and that Daniel F. Tiemann was Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward in 1838, and Alderman in 1839, and was Assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Ward in 1851, and Alderman in 1852 and '53, those terrible years which the tax-payers of New-York and their posterity will remember as long as grass grows and water runs. That during their Aldermanic career of more than a quarter of a century, they never pilfered a farthing from the Corporation, but spent thousands to secure their elections, for the distinguished honor of being Aldermen. That one of the worst aldermanic rogues of 1853 told me that Cooper and Tiemann made immense fortunes as Aldermen, which I flatly denied, as I viewed Cooper and Tiemann as honorable as the noble Brutus, whom Cæsar loved and Antony eulogized; that another Aldermanic scamp of 1852 told me that Ex-Mayor Kingsland was a warm friend of Cooper, Tiemann, Matsell and Gerard, and that Kingsland made more money while Mayor, in 1851-52, in oil, Gansevoort and other overshadowing speculations, than all the Mayors who preceded him—which I palpably denied, and violently threw a lighted cigar in the face of the municipal rogue for his fallacious accusations against Kingsland, who is known to be a very conscientious man; that Cooper and Tiemann made their stupendous fortunes through the traffic of transparent oil, transparent glass, transparent paint, transparent putty, transparent iron and transparent brass; that Cooper and Tiemann have not been municipal paupers for thirty years, under the fascinating garb of City reformers; that Mayor Tiemann's arrest of the policy and lottery dealers, gamesters and other sinners, arises from his natural and artificial aversion to evil, and is not a mantle to screen him from the public gaze while engaged in prodigious Mayoralty speculations; that the antecedents of himself and Peter irresistibly intimate with such a monstrous assumption; that Daniel F. Tiemann made not a copper as Almshouse Governor, and never favored extravagant appropriations under the guise of the pauper's amelioration; that his modest and official declaration on leaving the Governors—"I believe all the Governors are perfectly honest, although I entertained a different opinion before I became a Governor,"—was sufficient to establish his own integrity as a Governor, including the honor and frugality of his comrades; that it is a libel to say that the Governors, including Governor Tiemann, ever smoked cigars that cost the tax payers $60 a thousand, or drank costly champagne at the public expense, or gave public bacchanals on Blackwell's Island, or made an enormous per centage on the purchase of supplies for the paupers, or took a fiendish advantage of female loveliness and loneliness on Blackwell's Island; that the recent extensive conflagration on Blackwell's Island was not designed and that it was more than providential that several hundred invalids in the hospital at the time the fire began, should escape, without a solitary exception, without a scratch, or bruise, or the shadow of a mutilation; that the Governors are extremely sorry the hospital is destroyed, and do not desire nor expect to make a cent in the erection of a splendid edifice on its ruins; that there are no official paupers in the Board of Ten Governors who have held office like Cooper and Tiemann, since their early manhood; that neither Mayor Tiemann nor Peter desire or expect to make a penny during the present Mayoralty administration, although it is whispered that Peter Cooper strives very hard to sell several lots to the Corporation, for the construction of fire-engine houses, at tolerably high prices, considering the famine that hovers over the City, and that he will have a harder task to obtain the coöperation of the Mayor in the consummation of the jobs than the Comptroller had in obtaining the Mayor's coöperation to pay your petitioner; that Stephen H. Branch taught Peter Cooper and his daughter grammar and composition; that Mr. Cooper's motive in cultivating his mind at his remote age, was to enable him to write a grammatical address to deliver at the dedication of his literary institution at the junction of the Third and Fourth avenues—which he does not believe was constructed with moneys procured from the public treasury during his long Aldermanic career; that if it were thus erected with the people's money, indirectly or dishonorably obtained, the great literary institution would be no public donation, after all, as it belonged to the public before its construction; that Peter Cooper was a smart scholar, although his chronic piles, and his incessant whirls and sudden bounces in his rotary easy-chair slightly retarded his intellectual progress; that Mr. Branch taught Mr. Cooper at the time his venerable pupil presented his famous tank communication to the Common Council, through Alderman Thomas Christy, proposing to construct a tank on the summit of the City Hall, huge enough to hold water sufficient to quench all the fires in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Fire Districts, which Mr. Branch always considered a rational and perfectly practical proposition, which he has reason to believe was introduced by the precocious son to the unsophisticated dad, and that the Aldermanic reformers grossly slighted daddy by rejecting, in utter silence, his invaluable, astonishing and almost supernatural conception of the immortal tank; and, finally, that he does not believe the immaculate names of Daniel F. Tiemann, Peter Cooper, Ex-Mayor Kingsland and James W. Gerard ever adorned the black-book of Chief Matsell, nor that these distinguished gentlemen fear Matsell.

I might have illuminated the acutely-cultivated genius of Daniel F. Tiemann with these and other thrilling thoughts, but as he was a Dutch Mayor, and I only an American citizen, and a craving pauper petitioner, I, of course, modestly retired in silence from his most terrific presence. I say that I might have stored his pure and highly-civilized intellect with these and other bewildering scintillations, but I silently resolved to reserve the former for this petition, and the latter for another fervant prayer to the Common Council, which will make about forty pages, when I shall present a breast so clean as to mirror vice in the celestial face of a bogus aldermanic reformer of the Twelfth or Sixteenth Ward.

Peter Cooper need not be ashamed of a teacher who taught in New-York and Brooklyn nearly two thousand servants of all nations, including Africans. I taught servants in the kitchens of Rev. Dr. Dewey, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Daniel Lord, James T. Brady, and other distinguished citizens. I taught a colored woman, over sixty years of age, who had a cancer, and who desired to read the Bible before she died. While I taught servants I was in feeble health, and boarded with Horace Greeley for several years, at the old Graham House, in Barclay street, and was at the table in conversation with Greeley when Fred Douglass and lady, the eminent colored orator, came to the table and took their memorable breakfasts with us, which led to a protracted disputation on practical amalgamation between Horace Greeley and Major Noah. In 1845 I began to teach public men, among whom was a man who subsequently became a Senator of the American Congress, and is now at his post in Washington. I also taught four members of Congress, two of whom are in the present House of Representatives at Washington; two ex-Mayors; one Judge, who is now on the bench in this City; two police justices; thirty-eight aldermen, nine of whom belonged to the infamous Common Council of 1852-3, with two of whom I began the alphabet; fourteen Assistant Aldermen, four of whom belonged to the gang of 1852-3; seven of the thirty eight Aldermen belonged to the reform Common Council of 1854 and 1855, one of whom I learned to read, and two to write their own names. I wrote nearly all the resolutions and reports of my Aldermanic pupils which were printed in the minutes of the Common Council. I also taught one Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, ten Ex-Councilmen, one Ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, and one of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; thirteen members of the Legislature, three of whom are in the present Legislature; two Almshouse Governors, one of whom is now a Governor, and ungratefully urges Mayor Tiemann to reject my claim; eighteen firemen, twenty-three policemen, three American pugilists, two English pugilists, and two Irish pugilists, one of whom was Yankee Sullivan. I also taught one Surveyor of the port of New-York, who was a member of Congress; two Ex-Coroners, two Ex-Sheriffs, seven clerks in the Municipal Department, and many distinguished merchants, mechanics and others; and the man who has done all this is robbed of his just dues by Mayor Tiemann, is an invalid, and wants bread and shelter from the pitiless elements.

And what are the motives of the Mayor's persecution? Listen. I have already told you that Mayor Tiemann was a member of the Common Council in 1838, '39, '51, '52 and '53. In 1851, '52 and '53, I wrote the annual reports of Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, hurling arrows of political death against the corruptionists. Although I taught the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of those memorable years to spell, read, write and cipher, for my subsistence, yet I did not spare them in the Carson reports, because I desired to improve their minds and morals at the same time. Mayor Tiemann did not relish the terrible maledictions of Carson's reports, and denounced me as their author; and his hatred lurks in his bosom to this day. I recently exposed the fast notions of the Alms-house Governors, when the then Governor Tiemann officially anathematized me for impugning the purity of himself and brethren. He approved of my violent attacks on the Record Commissioners, for squandering more than half a million of dollars in the publication of musty records, but when I attacked the Governors, he officially branded me as a lunatic.

I have long known that he was a warm personal and political friend of Matsell, and he evidently dislikes my course towards that gentleman, especially as Mayor Tiemann's father, and perhaps himself, were born beneath foreign skies, like Matsell. Hence his motives for my destruction. The Mayor is not only coaxed by Matsell not to pay my claim, but several Ex-Aldermen and other officials to whom I imparted the alphabet and other principles of the English language during the past dozen years, have powerful influence with Mayor Tiemann, and urge him to veto my claim. One of these Ex-Aldermanic pupils, who has been a sacred bosom friend of the Mayor for thirty years, strove to bribe me to abandon Alfred Carson in 1853. I nearly paralyzed the monster with a glance, and soon ascertained and exposed his sudden acquisition of a princely estate of two hundred and four lots (for a mere nominal sum, on the banks of the East River,) through the official action of his Aldermanic confederates of 1853. This man, with other municipal rogues of that period, recently defeated Alfred Carson as Chief Engineer, and now seeks to drive me to the poor-house and the grave. Alfred Carson asked me to write his annual report of 1850, (with his statistics before me,) and I could not leave him during his terrible struggle with the politicians, without assuming the position of Judas to the Saviour. The reform Common Council of 1855 employed me to conduct the Matsell inquiry, and I could not desert my employers without similar treachery. My fidelity to Carson and the reform Common Council is the source of my present misfortunes. Poor Carson! I pity him. On Wednesday last he told me that he did not know where to get bread for his wife and six children, and his father and mother, each nearly eighty years old. His landlord threatens to sue him, and he knows not what to do. This seems a hard fate for a man who has been an active fireman twenty-five successive years, twelve years Assistant Engineer, without salary, and nine years Chief Engineer. Soon after his memorable defeat, the noble firemen appointed a Committee to present him a substantial testimonial. Five months since, complimentary resolutions were presented to him, which were published in the newspapers, accompanied by a check for $1,400. The Treasurer of the Committee whispered to Carson not to present the check, as he had not so much money in bank. Carson still holds the check, and has visited the Treasurer about one hundred times, from whom he has obtained in five months past only $200 up to Wednesday last, when Carson told me that he did not expect he would ever be able to obtain any more.

Many a gallant fireman will weep at this sad calamity to their faithful and honest Chief, who sacrificed himself in his fidelity to them and to the citizens at large. I cannot restrain my tears when I think of his misfortunes and my own. We both might have reveled in affluence if we had bartered our integrity to the municipal thieves. Our operations in the Fire and Police Departments resulted in the creation of the Fire and Police commissions; the Fire Commissioners have suppressed the bloody collisions of the firemen, and the results of the Police Commissioners are in the future. The results of our labors are a pillow cold and wet with tears. And the man who is just elected Mayor through the results of our toil and sacrifice, is my evil genius, and would drive me to self destruction. My lamented father's watch is in the clutches of a London pawnbroker. My health is forever lost, through my enthusiastic pursuit of Corporation robbers. I am boarding at a restaurant on credit. I have an attic room on credit. Even my faithful Irish washerwoman washes my shirts and stockings on credit, to whom I owe $30, who often comes in the cold and snow and implores me to relieve herself and children with coal, shoes and food, and from the demands of her landlord for rent. And I now dare Mayor TIEMANN to take my arm and visit my restaurant proprietor, and landlord, and washerwoman, and Mr. Simpson, the pawnbroker—with whom I have two silver spoons in pawn, one of which my departed mother gave me in infancy, and the other my father gave me just prior to his death. Let the Mayor accompany me, and if I fail to prove all I here assert, I will abandon my claim and hide my face with shame, as an unparalleled impostor. Let him go with me to my physician, and I will also establish my utter inability to procure subsistence until my trembling frame is invigorated by exhilaration through a cessation of the tortures that shadow my pathway. This exposition will drive me from the restaurant and from my lodgings, and even my washerwoman will abandon me, and God only knows where I shall get food and lodgings after these revelations, as my credit vanished with Mayor Tiemann's fatal and cruel decision. To the americans, Republicans and Democrats of the past and present Common Council I extend my most affectionate gratitude. On the Americans I had claims. But in view of my pursuit of Colonel Fremont into Canada after his birthplace, on the eve of the last Presidential election, I could expect no mercy from the Republicans; and yet they kindly forgave me, and unanimously voted for my claim. For my visit to Brandon, England, after the nativity of Matsell, and my violent pursuit of other prominent Democratic aliens, the Democrats had cause to complain, and yet every Democratic member of the past and present Common Council voted for my claim. And to eclipse all, and in the very teeth of my hot pursuit of him for years, Mayor Wood signed my claim without a murmur, to whom I have expressed my cordial thanks. I can resist bribes and endure penury, but I cannot resist the forgiveness and kindness of a magnanimous foe. Mr. Flagg desires to pay me, but the absence of Mayor Tiemann's signature separates me from a world of bliss, whose unparalleled persecution is arrayed against myself and the unanimous and peremptory behests of two successive Common Councils, composed of an overwhelming majority of my political adversaries, which proves the existence of avenging emotions against me in the breast of Mayor Tiemann, which are doubtless fanned by my old Aldermanic and ungrateful pupils, some of whom I learned to spell father, mother and God, and also learned to write their names. I wrote their public documents, for which they never paid me, with which the public archives literally teem. I forgive Mayor Tieman, because I think he has two livers and no heart, and a zigzag brain, and has received no sympathy nor justice from nature nor from nature's God.

But in my next petition to the Common Council, which may prove to be my last words to mankind, I shall notice my ex-Aldermanic pupil reptiles, who now desert their intellectual benefactor, and conspire with Mayor Tiemann to foil the payment of my claim, whose odious names I will inscribe on the sacred skies, close beside the meridian sun, for the great procession of nations to behold with scorn, until their bones are consigned to an infamous sepulchre. If my health was good, and my sad and lacerated heart would only rally and beat as formerly with buoyancy and hope, I could scuffle with the world again and easily recover my departed fortunes; but all is gloom, penury and despair. And now, in view of all this, I do most fervently implore you, O, Fathers, to devise some means to relieve me from a horrible doom. You have got $2,000 that I spent in the Matsell investigation, and I want it to buy bread and medicine and to cancel the claims of my affluent and famishing creditors. You have used my physical and intellectual energies for nearly two years. Do enable me to redeem the dying testimonials of my beloved parents—do restore my honorable dues, and save, O, save me from impending ruin and a biting poverty. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Before reaching the end, the President, on motion of Councilman BRADY, remarked that the further reading be suspended, remarked that the petition was a very long document, extending over 14 pages. Ultimately it was determined to print it in the minutes, and refer the matter to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for indigent women and children, asking or a donation of $2,500, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of Engine Company No. 18, for payment of rent of room, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The memorial of Messrs. Kurth and Rosa, respecting a canal from Harlem River to North River, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A number of reports as to assessments were laid over.

An invitation to meet the military and civic societies on St. Patrick's day was forwarded from the Committee of those Societies and accepted.

The report of the Aldermanic Committee on Frauds was received and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

A resolution of Alderman McSPEDON requesting the City representatives at Albany to use their influence in opposing the bill asking the Common Council of New-York to purchase the Crystal Palace, having been brought from the Board of Aldermen, it was ordered to be laid upon the table.

The resolution that the proceedings of the Board be reported in the NEW YORK TIMES, was passed with only one dissenting vote.

On the resolution to print the proceedings in the *Tribune*—

Councilman ARCULARIUS wished to explain his vote. All good papers were entitled to respect. If the papers had no regard to truth and propriety, the fault was theirs.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote—10 to 7.

Motion to reconsider lost.

A resolution of Alderman MURRAY to authorize the Common Council to obtain an injunction against the Board of Police, with a view to stopping the pay of Metropolitan Policemen, was brought up, and being opposed by Councilman BRADY, was laid on the table.

On vote, the *Irish American*, the *Herald* and the *Journal of Commerce* were included in the list of papers in which the proceedings of the Board were to be officially reported.

A communication from Francis T. Vicel, City Surveyor, denying the truth of charges made by D. D. Conover in relation to assessments on Fifty-first-street, was laid on the table.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of donating to the New York Volunteers Benevolent Association the sum of $500, was adopted.

Several reports of Committees on Fire Department were laid over.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of confirming the award of the contract for paving New-Bowery from Chatham-square to Franklin square was adopted.

Councilman BRADY moved to take from the table a communication from D. D. Conover in relation to frauds in the Street Department, and to refer the same to a Select Committee.

On motion of Councilman DUNN, the matter was laid on the table, having been opposed by Councilman GENET, on the ground that it would be a recognition of Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

Police Intelligence.

SHOOTING IN THE FOURTH WARD—A CURIOUS CASE.—A mysterious shooting affair occurred yesterday afternoon at the corner of Mott and Chatham streets. Quite a crowd was gathered around a man with a weighing apparatus, when, suddenly, the report of a pistol was heard, and, immediately after one of the crowd fell to the pavement, crying out, "I am shot!" The affair produced great excitement, and directly Officer Cunningham, of the Fourth Ward, who was standing on the opposite side of the street, and heard the report of the pistol, hurried over and arrested the man who had fired the pistol, and consigned him to the Fourth Ward Station-house. The injured man, who proved to be Jeremiah Cokely, an Irishman, living at No. 49 street, was taken to the City Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical state. He was shot in the right side, just below the ribs. The prisoner gave his name as William Leggett. He says he never saw Cokey before yesterday, and alleges that his shooting him was purely accidental. According to his story he was thoughtlessly holding the pistol in his hand, when, suddenly, one of the barrels exploded. He had purchased the pistol but a short time previous at a Pawnbroker's in South-street and supposed it was unloaded. The injured man disclaims any previous acquaintance with the prisoner. One of the parties present when the shooting occurred, says that he saw Leggett, immediately after firing the pistol, wipe it off with his handkerchief and slip it into his pocket. Other witnesses affirmed that they did not see the revolver in his hand previous to his delivering it up to officer Cunningham. The story afterwards prevailed that he had been seen a short time before practicing with the pistol or examining the pistol—a six-barreled revolver. All the barrels but one were found heavily loaded. The prisoner remained all night locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house. An examination in the case will be had this morning.

DESCENT UPON MODEL ARTISTS.—The Mayor's Police made a descent, Tuesday evening, on two model artists establishments, one at No. 463 Broome-street, and the other at No. 17 Howard street. At the first-named place they arrested six young women, and at the latter ten, together with the alleged proprietors of each establishment. The parties were all taken before the Mayor yesterday. Charles Kaush and wife, who kept the place No. 463 Broome street, were held in $3,000 bail each to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the girls were sent to the Island, some for three and some for six months. The proprietors of No. 17 Howard-street and the female "artists" were let off on promising to adopt some more respectable mode of earning a livelihood for the future.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—James Maloney of No. 9 Dover-street, was arrested, Wednesday, charged with having, on the night of the 4th instant, broken into the room of Joseph P. Willis, corner of Frankfort and Cliff streets, and stolen a gold watch valued at $50. The watch was found in the hands of a jeweler. The accused was locked up for trial.

THE SILK ROBBERY.—Mr. Richard J. Lacombe, of No. 75 Chambers-street, whose premises were recently entered by burglars and goods stolen therefrom, states that the amount taken instead of being $15,000 was about $8,000; and further, that the intimation that the clerks in his establishment were privy to the transaction is without foundation in fact.

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This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.
WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Household Furniture.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

Dr. Hasting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha.—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
F. L. PARMERTON, Sole Agent,
No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Anson's Daguerreotypes.
Large size for 50 cents. The only place in the City where Daguerreotypes are made, exclusive of any other picture, is at ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Barthelf's Patent Sewing Machines.—For tailors, pant, vest and dressmakers, boot and shoe fitters, and general use. Salesroom No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

MARRIED

ELLIOTT—BENHAM.—At Staten Island, on Thursday, March 11, at the residence of the bride's father, Commander T. G. Benham, by Rev. Jesse Pound, JOHN ELLIOT, Esq., of New-York, to MARGARET GREEN BENHAM.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 10, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH W. HARRISON, printer, aged 51 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Messiah, on Saturday afternoon, March 13, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MILLS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 11, MARY, widow of Solomon Mills, late of Ridgefield, Conn., in the 90th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Dr. Wm. Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 168 East 18th st., on Saturday, March 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAUNCEY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 11, THEODORE M. JAUNCEY, of the firm of Jauncey & Co., aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Macdougal-st., to St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday, March 13.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, MARGARET ANN, daughter of the late Robert Harris.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ann Harris, No. 190 Mulberry-st., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Rockland Cemetery.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, MORTIMER ARCHER, only son of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 4th-st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, GEORGE M. JOHNSON, aged 29 years and 8 days.

His relatives and friends and those of his father, James Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, of water on the brain, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of James and Elizabeth McFarland, in the 5th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Nassau-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, GEO. L. NICHOLS, son of Simeon Nichols, aged 27 years.

MCCULLAGH.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, March 11, JOHN MCCULLAGH, late of Memphis, Tenn., aged 44 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 North 2d st., Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEYMOUR.—At New Canaan, Conn., on Thursday morning, March 11, JULIA MARIA, youngest daughter of Samuel E. and Julia M. Seymour, aged 1 year, 3 months and 2 days.

"And now she lies with folded hands
In an untroubled sleep;
With tearless eyes and peaceful heart,
Where none shall make her weep."

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, at New Canaan, Conn., on Saturday afternoon March 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be at the Darien dépôt.

HUSSEY.—At East Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, March 9, CHARLOTTE, wife of Charles Fitch Hussey.

GENERAL DRY GOODS SALE
AT RETAIL,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
For the benefit of Creditors,
Comprising
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
SWISS AND SCOTCH MUSLINS,
QUILTS & COUNTERPANES,
SUMMER PANTALOON STUFFS AND COATINGS,
BLACK MERINOS LUSTRES AND ALPACAS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.
The sale is now on at No. 415 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard-st.
By order of Assignees.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
The lovers of good coffee would appreciate these new and popular machines after being subjected to the mere ghost of coffee, as so many families are by the use of the ordinary boiler or biggin; the secret is, these are so contrived as to retain all the aroma during the process of boiling.
PRICES.
1 quart $1 50; 1½ quart, $1 75; 2 quart, $2; 3 quart, $2 50; 4 quart, $2 75; 6 quart, $3; 10 quart, $4 50. A liberal discount to the trade.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Agent
No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

EDWARD EVERETT'S
GREAT ORATION AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
Second edition now ready. This masterpiece of eloquence can be procured in neat pamphlet form at the *Times* Office. Price 25 cents. A most liberal discount made to the trade.

TO CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS—WHO HAVE found no benefit from the treatment they are under, are respectfully invited to call upon ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing hundreds of persons in this City, after being pronounced incurable and given up to die. From Dr. V.'s long experience and observation in the treatment of Consumption, he generally can detect immediately on examination whether he can be successful or not, and he speaks accordingly. He makes it a rule to treat no case longer than ten days, if he cannot check the fatal progress of the disease; and leads the sufferer to no further expense. This is quite different from physicians generally, their motto is months and even years, should the patient exist. It is not necessary for patients residing in the country or in distant cities to undertake a long, tedious and expensive journey to avail themselves of his treatment, all that is requisite is a careful description of the symptoms of the case either written by the patient himself or his physician. Office only for the treatment and cure of Consumption, No. 158 Bowery. Send for a book. (gratis.)

CHAPPED HANDS—CERTAIN CURE—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Compound Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROOWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG AMERICA TIES, (a new article,
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTS, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.
IMPROVED TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
We are now prepared to exhibit this newly-invented and valuable instrument, and would respectfully solicit a call from all persons in want of a sewing machine whose qualities have only to be tried to be duly appreciated. We have opened the commodious rooms No. 469 Broadway for the sale of these machines, and all interested are respectfully invited to examine and decide upon their merits for themselves. HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

NOTICE
TO THE
CREDITORS OF FENTON, LEE & CO.
All persons holding unsettled claims against FENTON, LEE & CO., are hereby notified to present their claims immediately to the subscriber, No. 190 Fulton-st., New-York.
JOHN H. MAHONEY.
Assignee of said firm.

1858. DRESS TRIMMINGS. 1858.
KOHLSAT BROTHERS,
No. 48 John st.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS and MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, &c.,
Berlin Zephyr Wool, Chenille, Silk, Canvas, &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, STARS, BRAIDS, SPANGLES, &c.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made by APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.
The following Houses are Agents in this City for the sale of these infallible Watches:
Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

THOSE PLATED TEA SETS!
They are beautiful, very beautiful—and cheap, very cheap, especially the "Charter Oak" pattern. They are sold in full sets of six pieces, or separately, with the exception of the sugar and cream cups, which (like John Anderson and his wife) should be kept "thegither." For sale at No. 6 Burling slip, by LUCIUS HART.

KEROSENE LAMPS
AND OILS
For sale by
EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

NOTICE.—THE GRAND CHARITY FESTIVAL, which was to have taken place March 10, at Mozart Hall, in aid of the unemployed working girls is postponed until WEDNESDAY, March 24, on account of the absence of some eminent speakers, also the shortness of time, and the inclemency of the weather; the labor is principally attended to by ladies.

LOST—BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 6 P. M. on the 11th inst., in going from the St. Deanis Hotel to Thompson's Saloon, a ladies' GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, with locket attached, containing hair. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

FANCY GOODS.
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
LATE
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In view of the many unreplenished stocks now in market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.
THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.
They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.
They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS, viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

DRY GOODS.
1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

1858. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1858
Great inducements
To cash and short time buyers.
At wholesale.
The subscriber has now prepared and is manufacturing daily, a large and varied stock of the above goods, from the lowest priced to the most costly article, which he offers for cash or short credit, at
THE SMALLEST SHADE OF PROFIT.
Also, a line of imported stella shawls, differing from any in the market. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNION.
WM. B. MACKENZIE is now prepared to offer at wholesale a large assortment of French and British Lace Mantillas, together with an unusual variety of his own well-known manufacture, for cash. A liberal discount made to short-time buyers.
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS
At retail
And at wholesale.
Five thousand elegant Stella Shawls—the subscriber's own importation—will be opened for sale this week at very low prices. GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD,
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

HEALTH,
GRACE
AND BEAUTY
conferred upon the ladies by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW EXPANSION SKIRTS,
with the
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE,
patented April, 1857, which has been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beneficial garment ever introduced for the ladies' use, the weight being only 12 ounces.
ALL OF DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
Celebrated Skirts are stamped with their trade mark, and none are genuine unless so stamped. For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
JULIUS TAMMEYER and CHARLES PAUL (formerly foreman at D. Devlin & Co.'s and P. L. Rogers & Co.'s) call the attention of wholesale dealers in clothing to the fact that they are prepared to make up goods at 50 per cent. less than any other establishment in this City. All orders will meet with prompt attention by addressing J. TAMMEYER and C. PAUL, No. 5 North William-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old established window shade warehouse,
No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts.
Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

WIRE OFFICE SIGNS,
WIRE WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
Made by
LEE & CO.,
No. 309 Bleecker-st.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—THE Managers of the Female Assistance Society acknowledge with gratitude the following donations in response to their appeal:

By Mrs. GALATIAN—Mrs. Mary Newcomb, $20; Mrs. Livingston, $10; Miss Ellen Lefferts, $10; Mrs. R., $5; Mrs. H. Andrew, $10; Mrs. P. A., $40; Mr. Eicks, $2; A Friend to the Sick Poor, $20; Mrs Coursen, $5.

By Mrs. S BROWN—Silas Brown, Esq., $25; A Lady, $5.

By Mrs. SKIDMORE—A friend in Rutgers-st. Church, $15; Mr. Whittemore, $5; Mrs. Brand, $2.

By Mrs. COCHRAN—Mrs. Wm. A. Spencer, $100; The Misses Lenox, $100; Mr. R. J. Livingston, $25; Mr. T. Paton, $20; M., $20; Two Ladies, $15; Mrs. James McBride, $25; T. N. P., through the *Commercial Advertiser*, $5.

By Miss POST—Mrs. John C. Green, $50; Mrs. O. N. Talbot, $25; Mrs. Joshua J. Henry, $25; Mrs. B. L. Swan, Jr., $10.

By Mrs OLIVER—Mrs. J. Oothout, $10; Miss M. J. Oothout, $5; Mr. H. Oothout, $10; Through Miss Brower, Mrs. A. Brower, $5; Miss Brasher, $5.

By Mrs. SPEIR—A Lady, $3.

By Mrs. YOUNGS—Mr Parkhill, $7.

By Mrs. CARTER—Cyrus Courtel, $2.

By Mrs. WICKER—Mrs. William Berrian, $; Mrs J. Martin, $1.

By Mrs MCBRYDE—Mrs McCready, $1; A Lady, $2.

By Mrs. WILCOX—L. Wilcox, Canandaigua, $1.

By Mrs. T. M. BROWN—Mr. John Conger, $5; Mrs. Wm. Palmer, $2.

As the calls upon the Society are more numerous at present than at any time during the season, donations will be thankfully received by Mrs. Galatian, No. 72 Amity-st.; Mrs. Brown, No. 24 Washington-square; Mrs. Skidmore, No. 261 Henry-st.; Miss Post, No. 18 Washington place, and the Treasurer Mrs. S. Cochran, No. 34 East 21st st., or No. 53 Chambers-st.; also, at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

The Dorcas Society, auxiliary to the Assistance Society, acknowledges the following Donations:

By Mrs. WILLIAMSON—Mrs. E. Bloomer, $2; Mrs. Vanankin, $2; Mrs. C. Adams, $2 50; Mrs. J. G. Saunders, $2; Mrs. W. B. Cox, $3; Miss J. Driggs, $1; Miss L. M. Kniffen, $1; A Friend, 50 cents.

By Mrs. BALDWIN—Miss M. Strong, 100 garments; Miss M. Wallace, $5; A Lady, $1; J. T. B., $2.

By Mrs COCHRAN—Mrs. Wm. Bunker, $5.

By Miss POMEROY—Mrs. R Wells, $2.

By Mrs. E. OLIVER—Mrs. Charles J. Starr, $20; Mrs. Schell, $5; Miss Newcomb, $5; two pieces of Canton flannel from Mrs. E. Cady.

By Mrs. BROWER—Miss M. G. Brinkerhoff, $3; Miss C. V. S. Roosevelt, $5; Mrs. T. Anthony, $1.

LECTURES TO LADIES—ON THE PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMEN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—The last lecture of the course on this subject will be given by Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL, at her residence, No. [illegible] East 15th st., this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIFTEEN YEARS WITH THE MORMONS.
A FULL AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT
OF
THEIR SOCIAL CONDITION, THEIR RELIGIOUS DOCTRINES AND POLITICAL GOVERNMENT, FROM FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Just published, by SCRIBNER, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New-York.
"FIFTEEN YEARS WITH THE MORMONS:
Being the Narrative of Mrs. M. ETTIE V. SMITH, late of Great Salt Lake City, a Sister of one of the Mormon High Priests.
By N. W. GREEN.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

This volume is the Narrative of the painful Fifteen Years' Experience of one whose lot in early childhood was cast among the Mormons; and who enjoyed peculiar opportunities to observe, unprejudiced, the working of the system. Such disclosure of the corruptions of human nature, nursed and developed by a Satanic delusion, in the full blaze of Christian civilization, is unparalleled in the history of the world. The vilest and most corrupt forms of Paganism in ancient or modern times never witnessed more iniquitous rites, or engendered a more degrading state of society. The truth and accuracy of the statements is not only attested by the names, localities, dates, circumstances—incidental references to persons and places—facts given, and all in perfect keeping with facts previously known—but the author challenges the severest criticism, and is prepared by incontestible evidence to substantiate the truth of his statements. The work should be read and circulated by every one interested in the prevalence of sound morals, and every patriot who would have his nation and Government purged of a great national curse and crime.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1858.
THE PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY.

"Everything thought of or unthought of in literary circles appears weekly in the columns of MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL—spicy correspondence sparkling stories, dainty and memorable *morceaux*—together with a universal chronicle of facts, fancies, fashions, news, novelties. These are interspered with running accounts of the progress and improvements of the age. Where else can such an attractive *melange* be found?"

By unceasing vigilance and industry, and by skill acquired in long and successful practice, we hope still to keep the HOME JOURNAL undisputed as the best family newspaper in the world.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5; or one copy, for three years, $5—always in advance. Address
MORRIS & WILLIS,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway, have now ready MOORE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. 2 vols. 8vo. Cloth extra. Also, new editions of all the standard Catholic works for the holy season of Lent—Holy Week, the Lenten Monitor, Christian Perfection, &c., &c. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (James B. Kirker,) No. 371 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLT'S PISTOL DEPOT.
COLT'S NEW RIFLES,
all sizes, always on hand and for sale by
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
A liberal discount made to the trade.
ALSO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS,
AND
REVOLVERS OF ALL KINDS.
BOWIE KNIVES, POCKET CUTLERY, PERCUSSION CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Together with every article in the Sporting line.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWBER, Commander.

The ERICSSON will leave New York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.
Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

PATENT AGENCY OF MUNN & CO.,
No. 128 Fulton st., New York City.

Through this Agency Letters Patent are secured for new improvements in the United States and European countries with the utmost dispatch and upon moderate terms. Printed instructions furnished free of charge. MUNN & CO. have offices in Washington opposite the Patent Office; also in London, Paris and Brussels. Inventors are invited to either call and have their inventions examined, or to send sketches and descriptions. All such communications confidentially regarded.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Phrenocosmian Society of the Free Academy, on Wednesday last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of an All-wise Providence, the Phrenocosmian Society has experienced a severe loss in the death of a beloved member, MATTHEW JAMES BLAKELEY;

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the early decease of one who was a most active and efficient member, a faithful and talented officer, a gentlemanly student, and a devoted Christian.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his afflicted friends and bereaved relatives, knowing and feeling from our own experience that they have sustained a grievous loss, assuaged, however, by the consciousness that "their loss is his infinite gain."

Resolved, That, as a mark of our respect and esteem for the deceased, we will assume the appropriate badge of mourning for the usual period, and that, as a further token of respect to his memory we will attend his funeral in a body.

THOMAS CROWTHER,
HENRY E. MORIARTY, } Committee.
EDWARD F. TREMAIN,

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

MANUFACTURERS supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he is disposing of his stock at greatly reduced prices to close the business. The early attention of the trade is invited, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May next.
A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden lane.

HELP THE POOR.—A PACKAGE OF ONE hundred and fifty Bread Tickets (issued by the Hungry Woods Benevolent Society,) costing only $5, will provide a whole family with bread enough to carry them through the present trying season. For sale at the office of the Crystal Palace Fete, No. 566 Broadway.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, Times Office.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.—THE HUDSON RIVER CEMENT CO., have commenced manufacturing for the season, and can now furnish a very superior article of fresh Rosendale Cement, Calcined Plaster, Farming Plaster and Marble-dust. Please address HUDSON RIVER CEMENT CO., Jersey City, N. J.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., No. 60 Courtlandt st., New York City.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS, AT wholesale and a free license under Otis' Patent. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 85 John-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen. House first-class and pleasantly situated, terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West [illegible]-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house near Madison square would let to a small genteel family, with board a part of their house, including use of piano, &c. The best of reference required. Address W. E., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, a large unfurnished room, for a gentleman and his wife, between 9th and 16th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address S., box No. 701, Post-office.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A collection of fine Paintings, amongst which is the great national subject of "Washington and Lafayette at the Siege of Yorktown," which has never been exhibited in this country, and which would be very suitable for some military armory or club. Inquire every day, from 2 to 5 o'clock, at Mr. LE GRAND'S Studio, No. 709 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INTELligent Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washing and ironing, is a thorough seamstress, cuts and fits ladies and children's clothing in the neatest manner, and all kinds of family sewing; particularly neat and prepossessing in her manners, kind to children, and willing to try and please. Any lady needing a faithful, conscientious person, will find her such. Apply to Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle-aged Protestant lady; is a member of the Episcopal Church; will be found fully competent and experienced in housekeeping; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family; the best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived many years; a pleasant country home preferred. Address where an interview may be had, to E. M. C., Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle, will do the baby's washing and mending, will go with a lady in the country for the Summer; wages $6. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linen in style, makes excellent bread; wages $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first rate cook; understands making bread and biscuit and pastry, and is an excellent laundress; would do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Call at No 199 East 14th st., near the 1st av.; has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY ACTIVE willing girls, one can do good plain cooking, and makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a very neat chambermaid or nurse. They will be found careful, and anxious to please; have good reference. Would go to the country. A good home more than wages wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable American Protestant woman, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has had unqualified experience, and is in every respect competent and capable. No objection to make herself useful in the light work; is of religious principles. Can furnish the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Hillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist with washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 East 28th st., between the 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 121 West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND milliner, a suitable situation in a private family; she is experienced in all kinds of needlework; can give good City references; speaks English; is of a kind and pleasant disposition; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 203 Broome st., in the Candy Store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or to children. She has been accustomed to the care of both for some time. Can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can give most satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; she has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—CALIFORNIA—A SITUATION AS lady's maid, with a lady going to California; is a competent dressmaker and experienced at cutting and fitting; understands hairdressing, and would be a valuable attendant in case of sickness. Address MARY ANN, No. 471 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No. 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

A LADY WHO IS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and educated, desires a situation in a widower's family, either to instruct children or to superintend the domestic affairs of his household; salary no object. Address C. M. A., Box No. 3,167 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SCOTCH WOmen, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by a professed cook an infant's nurse, and a nice colored chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 71 [illegible]th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No 182 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as family seamstress; one who understands all kinds of family sewing, and also boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; best City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, (sisters,) one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good laundress. Call at No 219 25th st., west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 90 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's. No. 44 Greenwich av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO TRAVEL FOR A Varnish House. He must have experience in this business and be well recommended. Only such need apply at No. 80 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—ONE AS cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Those having good references may call at No. 15 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT TO DO KITCHEN work, also one to attend a child and do plain sewing. Those well recommended may apply at No. 22 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TEACHERS.

A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT AS teacher wanted by a young married man, educated in Europe for a teacher, and having more than three years' experience in America. He teaches Mathematics, Drawing, and all the English branches usually required in schools. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, can give satisfactory references, and would have no objections to any healthy part of the South or West. Address L. M. R., care of Charles Frankel, Esq., No. 144 South 8th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, desires to make an engagement either in a private family or school, in or about the City of New York. She is thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education, French, music, drawing, &c. Satisfactory references can be given. Address TEACHER, R. Carter & Brothers, Publishers, No. 530 Broadway.

HOME.—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTAbility desires a comfortable home in a quiet family in Brooklyn. In return, she will educate the children in all the usual branches, including music and French. Address A. B. Z., *Times* office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WISHING ENGAGEMENTS for the coming season should make immediate application to the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway. Principals and others requiring the services of competent teachers, tutors and governesses, would do well to call and examine our list. Parents and guardians supplied with school circulars without charge.
SMITH & BOYD.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 349 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is very neat and clean in his person and habits; has been employed with some of the best families in the neighborhood of 5th-av.; has the very best references for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country; is not afraid of work. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, first floor, front room, or at No. 129 Waverley-place, or a note addressed to J. H., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS ENTRY clerk, assistant bookkeeper, receiving or stock clerk, in a dry goods or cloth house, by a young man of ample experience in either capacity, who can produce first-rate recommendations, and would take a small salary. Address H. G., *Times* Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant man of good experience; understands the duties of a waiter in all its branches, and can make himself otherwise useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of references. Address, for three days, J. B., at No. 369 Bowery, S. ROCCO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A STABLEMAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry, private residence; must be a good driver, have good judgment about the care of horses, and willing to work. Send address and references where employed; direct to COUNTRY, office of New-York *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A quick, active waiter, age 2[illegible], one who understands his business well and has City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 127 Greenwich-av., corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS gardener who has had an extensive practical experience as a horticulturist, floriculturist and designer, &c.: is thoroughly proficient with treatment of the greenhouse, hot-house, conservatory and grapery hot or cold vineyards &c., and has had twenty years' practice in the United States; has laid out and afterward managed some of the finest places in the country. Reference will be given which is highly respectable. Terms moderate; is married; family small. Address D. Y. M., office of this paper.

WANTED—FARMER—A MAN AND HIS WIFE desire places. He understands farming generally, is a careful hand over horses and cattle, is willing to make himself useful; his wife is a good thorough house servant, can cook, wash, and iron, bake and milk, or is willing to take entire charge of the dairy; both will try to please, and study the interest of their employer. Distance or location no object. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for this week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation; is a thoroughbred farmer; understands all kinds of farm work, and the management of horses and cattle of all kinds; is also a good vegetable gardener. Has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman, over 20 years in the United States, with a wife (no children) acquainted with dairy; the man experienced in all parts of horticulture. Good references given. Address J. M., at *Times* Office, or at New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A PLACE AS farmer to take charge of a farm on shares or wages; was six years in his last place; left at his own request; farmed some time in the western part of this State; can get the best of reference. Call at No. 54 Duane st., or address P. F., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR porter in a store by a trustworthy, competent man; understands the two capacities. Character will stand the strictest investigation. Can be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address J. M. C., Box No. 800, Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young Englishman—married without family; competent in every department of the business, three years' experience in this country. Address or apply to H. C. at McIlvain & Young's seed store No. 9 John st.

WANTED—A GARDENER: A MARRIED MAN without family preferred, to do the usual work of a small place about two miles from the City, must understand the management of kitchen-garden, &c. Address Box No. 11, Hoboken Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c. English—aged 30. Has good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC, French and all the branches of a thorough education, for two or three little girls under fourteen years of age, may be had in the family of two French ladies, both graduates and highly qualified by experience for teaching. The most satisfactory references given and required. Address L. S., box No. 1,296 Post-Office.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,806 Post office, New-York.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER—"St. Joseph's Conversation Classes," at No. 761 Broadway, by Monsieur JOSEPH. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D. J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 239 Broadway, New York, negotiates for situations for teachers in all parts of the Union. No commission charged until suited. Schools, academies and families can obtain competent teachers without charge. School circulars wanted. Boarding pupils directed, and a discount of 20 per cent. on all books ordered by patrons. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FINISHED with all the modern improvements:
No. 194 East 20th st., brown stone, English basement. Rent $650.
No. 182 East 19th st., 3 stories and basement. Rent $725.
No. 127 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 129 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 177 East 13th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $900.
No. 295 2d av., English basement. Rent $900.
No. 17 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.
No. 160 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 162 East 14th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 146 East 13th-st., English basement. Rent $1,100.
Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE [illegible] story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from [illegible] to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement. Rent moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 Cortlandt-st., occupied for the clock business. Also, the second floor of Nos. 48 and 50, and the third and fourth floors of No 48 Cortlandt st. Also, the third and fourth floors of Nos 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., next to Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLING-house No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH gardens, stable, coach house, and pasture-grounds, if desired, in a healthy location and complete order, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County—in the neighborhood of good fishing, gunning, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

NO. 287 UNION-STREET, BROOKLYN.—TO LET—A first-class house, three rooms deep, two kitchens back and front stairs, hot and cold water baths, and all the modern improvements; was built by the advertiser for his own use; has a good yard, with plenty of shrubs and vines; and to rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. HENDERSON, No 77 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 212 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., well arranged for the residence of a small genteel family. It is supplied with gas, hot and cold water &c., and has a high basement and under-cellar. May be seen from 2 to 5 P.M. Apply to J. ROWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

$450.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, such as gas baths, range, hot and cold water all through; gas fixtures all complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 97 West 4th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or of D. DORITY, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs. with all modern improvements, and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND PART OF the basement, with two bedrooms in the attic of house No. 531 Hudson-st., between Amos and Charles sts. Rent $300. Apply to ISAAC C. BLAUVELT, No. 523 Hudson-st.

TO LET—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No 178 4th-st., near 6th av., suitable for a respectable family without small children; gas will be put in. Rent $475 per annum. Apply No. 182 4th-st., in grocery, to A. P. SMITH.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 296 West 20th st., modern built, and includes gas fixtures. Rent $65 to a desirable tenant. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. J. & W. DENHAM, No. 124 8th av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 183 CLINTON-ST. BROOKlyn. Is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE first-class houses No. 83 Montague place No 78 Pierrepont-st., No. 78 Nassau-st., and 4-story brick, corner Hicks and Orange sts. Apply to CORNING, BENTO & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE NO. 25 WEST 21ST ST., rent $400. House and store (4-story) No. 537 6th av., rent $600, a good situation for a bakery, has an oven. Large floors No. 1,102 Broadway, suitable for lecture or church purposes. Apply as per bills.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE.—The newly-erected first class building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALSTED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new and commodious store situated on the southwest corner of 21st-st. and Broadway. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. HALTSED, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

WHARF LOTS—BULKHEAD AND PIER TO lease, between 44th and 43d sts., North River. Also, the lots adjoining on those streets.
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., cor Broadway and Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARble-front stores Nos 145 and 147 Fulton-st. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or JAMES R. JESUP, 106 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 107 FULton-st., running through to Ann st. Rent $1 200. Also, the third loft of No 107 Fulton st. Rent $275. Apply to A. H. LOWERY, No 121 Front-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A DESIRABLE house in Eldridge-st.; gas, chandeliers in parlors, fine cellar, &c. Rent $325. Address JOHN KEELER, Box No. 2 275 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE TWO FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS Nos 84 and 90 West 25th-st., near 6th av., having all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS NEW STORES AND basements Nos. 2[illegible]5 and 2[illegible]7 Canal-st. Rents low to good tenants. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 128 Mercer-st.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble office, furnished complete, in Maiden lane, for wholesale jewelry business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire at No. 4 Maiden-lane, second floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 7 EAST THIRtieth-st.; three-story brown-stone front, with all modern conveniences. Address Box No. 3,702 Post-Office.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO GROCERS—TO LET OR LEASE, THE SPAcious store and basement northwest corner 6th-av. and 21st-st. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 10 West 35th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF HOUSE No. 222 Clinton st. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 204 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x28, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OF the finest residences on Broad-st., opposite one of the public parks, having a south and west front. The house is new, and finished in the best and most substantial manner. It is large and commodious, containing 13 finished rooms, besides kitchen, wash room and cellar; has all the modern improvements, steam heaters, with registers, gas, water, &c.; in short, it is one of the most desirable residences in the city. It is within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt. Lot 77x150 feet. Will be sold worth the money. Inquire of
KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st.,
Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO DWELLINGS IN the City of Newark, N. J., convenient to the Market-st. dépôt, Nos. 115 and 117 Macwhorter-st.; three story and basement, containing 12 rooms, with gas and fixtures, a bath-room, marble mantles, a two story piazza, vault, &c., with well on line between houses. No 115, a two-story and attic, dining-room and kitchen in rear, containing 11 rooms, gas and fixtures complete. Price $6,000; 15 per cent cash, the balance on mortgage; or, if leased, $300 for No. 117, and $250 for No. 115. Also, a store suitable for the drug business, will be leased low. Inquire of W. REID GOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st., or of D. H. TICHENOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high basement house, in 49th-st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep 21x52, lot 100; 8th av cars start within 140 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST TROY, N. Y., about 22 acres of land, well calculated for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, being mostly on high ground, near the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and near the business part of the village. This property will be sold at a bargain. For maps and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or FRANCIS MORGAN, 11 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house, on the north side of 17th-st., No. 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 18x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. COCKS, next door.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with three adjoining lots; it commands a fine view of the City and an extended view of the surrounding country; water and gas in the house. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, corner of 3d-av. and 72d-st.

Also, lots for sale or exchanged for improved City property, on 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

$10,000.—EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS for sale on Lexington-av., corner of 41st-st., brown stone front, high stoop, finished in best manner. Also, a farm of 160 acres, Rockland County, Clarkstown; stock if desired; old line of stages passes daily to and from Nyack. Also 6 lots on 57th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire Lexington-av. houses.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—NEW, THREE-story high-stoop house, neatly finished, with all modern improvements, a good yard, well calculated for a genteel family, No. 153 39th st., between 2d and 3d avs; middle house in a new block. Possession given at any time, and rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 155, next door.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, and lot, No. 57 West 28th st., a few doors from 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated on the North side of the street, with court yard in front. Part of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT BROWN stone front houses and lots, Nos. 88 and 90 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, with privileges of the park. Also, a number of other houses and lots in good locations in this City and Brooklyn. Apply to H. HENRIQUES, No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house No 72 East 29th st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The lot is 19 feet wide by 98¾ feet deep. The house is pleasantly located, and is finished in modern style. Price $10,500. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL-BUILT THREE-story brick house, built expressly for the owner, No. 251 State-st., Brooklyn, two blocks from railroad, with gas &c.; lot 25 by 100; or part to let; also the house No 350 Atlantic-st. Apply to W. W. WETMORE, No. 21 Old-slip, or No. 104 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, A MODERN BUILT 3 story and basement brick house, No. 91 President-st., Brooklyn; the house is in complete order. Possession at once. Land warrants will be taken in payment.
JAMES DE MOTTE, No. 15 William st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st.; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No 348 Main-st., best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE fine brown stone house No 65 2d-place, Brooklyn. House handsomely papered and painted, with the modern improvements, and a court yard 33 feet. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 248 Court-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE AND lot No. 289 Henry st., house 25x44, two story and attic, basement and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25x90. Furniture will be sold with the house if wanted. For terms, &c., inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two-story house with extension, and about ½ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 156 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 132 Vanderbilt av., second house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. 13 rooms; lot 25x100. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO 109 ORCHARD st.; house 22x32, lot 87 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of N. P. LABARTE, Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., under Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, situated in 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., north side. It would be a good investment. Apply to S. SILLICK, 86th st., between 3d and 4th avenues.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-STREET.—A valuable corner lot for sale on Duane-st., near the Erie Railroad Dépôt. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 116 ACRES, 3 miles north of Trumansburg in the County of Seneca, N. Y., situated on the west side of Cayuga Lake, having a very commanding view of the same. There are on the premises a large two story house, good barn and shed, all in good repair; a large orchard of good fruit, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. The farm gently slopes to the east without hill or dale, and not a rod of waste land on the premises. Possession given the 1st April, and terms of payment made easy. For particulars, inquire of L. D. BRANCH, No. 148 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or of ORVIS PAGE, Trumansburg, New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN FOR $12,000.—1,000 acres of land—180 acres improved—on which there is a water saw mill, a steam saw mill, with nearly new machinery, dwelling-houses, barns and store. An excellent place for doing a general country business. The whole will be sold for $12,000, which is about the cost of the improvements. One-half can remain on payments of one, two and three years; balance in cash or good City property. The property is in Steuben County, N. Y., five miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE FARM, SITUATED near Madison, N. J., one and a half hours' ride from the City, per Morris and Essex Railroad, containing 70 acres of excellent land, the whole in a high state of cultivation, well watered. Fifty tons of hay were cut last season. There is upon the property a dwelling-house suitable for a farmer; barn, corn crib, cow house, all in excellent order. Terms easy. Good productive City property will be taken in payment. Apply to E. DU BERCEAU, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—There is 35 acres under a high state of cultivation, five acres of woodland; there is a good dwelling-house, barns, carriage house, first-rate water; fine assortment of apple, cherry, pear and quince trees. The stock will be sold with the place, if desired. Twenty miles from the City on the New-Jersey Railroad. Trains run every hour. Inquire of THOS. READ, No. 252 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN CONNECTICUT—A FARM 180 acres, in a high state of cultivation, and well watered. House, barns and outbuildings in good order; saw-mill, an abundance of fruit, and fine view of the Sound and country, near Dearen-station. Apply to R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF 79 ACRES of good land, located within ten minutes' drive of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt at Peekskill, Westchester County. To be sold cheap. Terms made very easy to purchaser. Inquire at room No. 16 No 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED farm of 300 acres in Texas, near a railroad, on navigable water, in a healthful location, with good buildings, marine railway, fruit and timber. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, near the New-Hamburg Dépôt, Dutchess Co. The house is commodious and convenient, beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of 40 acres, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures, and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c.; carriage-house and stables, ice house, gas house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is furnished complete, and the whole will be sold or the house &c., let, with or without the farm, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Everett House, morning and evening, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, room B, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat with about 15 acres of land in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing all its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and commodious, with all the modern improvements, and is on an elevated site, 250 feet from the road, in a grove of large forest trees interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is a variety of young fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; also, a pond supplied by springs. Any person desiring such a place will, on viewing it, find their anticipations fully realized. If desired, part of the furniture may be retained.
DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE subscriber, situated at South Northwalk, Conn., in sight of and but a few rods from the New York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt. The house is modern-built, convenient and in good repair. There are about one and a half acres of land, with suitable out buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c. The location is sightly, having a fine view of Norwalk Harbor and Long Island Sound. The property will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms. Apply to GEORGE RAYMOND, South Norwalk, or to the subscriber, at Danbury.
AVORY B. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE—IN WORCESTER, MASS., FRONTING on Lincoln-st., a large double house, fitted with water, gas, range, furnace and every modern convenience, and in most perfect order, with one acre of land handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and well stocked with choice fruit; a large new stable in the rear. An elegant residence for a family desiring a union of town and country life. Will be sold low and on favorable terms, or exchanged for New York or Brooklyn property. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. dépôt, Newark, contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation, in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

TO LET ON THE YONKERS ROAD—Just above Kingsbridge, in Westchester County—A large double house, with ample room for two families, containing some 23 rooms, and having nine acres of land attached with fruit and cherries in abundance. It is conveniently situated, being within 1½ miles of three railroad stations, viz: Tubby Hook or Spuyten Duyvel, on the Hudson River Railroad; and Fordham, on the Harlem Railroad. It is convenient for boating and fishing, as the land adjoins the water. Rent $400. Inquire of R. WHITE, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country seat at the Narrows, 5½ acres choice land, tastily laid out, and supplied with a choice variety of fruit trees having a front of 300 feet on New York Bay. Upon the commanding eminence overlooking New-York Harbor is a fine large mansion, with extension finished with modern improvements, and complete with every convenience; also a good barn, carriage-house, etc. Convenient of access by cars or steamboats to the City. Terms easy. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers Office No 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of CHARLES PRINCE, adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF 40 acres, land high and rolling, and perfectly healthy, splendidly stocked with fruit, there being over 1,000 peach trees: the product will pay interest on investment. Eleven miles from New York by railroad. A fine house in the city would be taken. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st., or C. A. SHERMAN, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is [illegible] feet square, with a wing [illegible]x26, with a stable, poultry house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address J. F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of [illegible] K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND—A country seat of 36 acres, near the Four Corners and about a mile east of Factoryville, one of the most beautiful situations on the island, will be rented for one or more years, or sold on favorable terms. Rent $1,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., a convenient two-story house, containing 9 rooms, grates in the kitchen; an acre of land, with abundance of choice fruit. More land if required. Inquire of L. F. KNAPP, No. 442 Pearl-st., New-York City, or Mrs. F. MILLER, Atlantic-st., Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND.—The size of it is about [illegible] feet, with piazza front and rear. It cost about $6,[illegible] to build, and will be sold, with about 8 acres of land, for $4,000, or rented for $300. Apply at No. 94 Maiden lane.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND, on south shore; one is known as the Stone cottage, and the other as the Livingston place. For particulars, inquire of MILLIKEN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS double house; contains 13 finished rooms, ½ acre of ground, has an unsurpassed view of the Hudson, and is in a desirable neighborhood. Price $11,000. Address A. C., box No. 2,655 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE persons are desirous of procuring a small, conveniently-constructed house, with three or four rooms on the main floor, and if with modern improvements all the more desirable. Preference will be given to the neighborhood of Clinton and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. A suitable place, with some land, would be purchased, and for CASH if it was made an object. Reference will be made to present landlord. Address W. JEFFERSON, care of Mr. JONES, New York *Times* office, and to facilitate matters, give full particulars.

CITY LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—About 7,000 feet of land within two miles of the Battery for manufacturing purposes. A corner lot is preferred on account of light. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, this day.
IRA A. ALLEN,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858. JOHN W. STEVENS.

The business of the late firm of ALLEN & STEVENS will be closed up by IRA A. ALLEN and by CHARLES M. FREEMAN as attorney for JOHN W. STEVENS.
IRA A. ALLEN,
JOHN W. STEVENS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALLEN, STEVENS & CO., for the transaction of the retail lumber business at the old stand of ALLEN & STEVENS, 11th-av., 34th and [illegible].
IRA A. ALLEN,
HENRY E. STEVENS,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858. WILLIAM H. BAXTER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & [illegible] being dissolved, I have established myself [illegible] the firm of L. H. MEYER, for the purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm. L. H. MEYER.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office, provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, make exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. [illegible] Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

AUCTION SALES.

By Simeon Draper, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange,

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No. 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 23 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau st.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c., WITH THE ENTIRE MAGNIFICENT ARRANGEMENTS OF THE HOUSE, HAVING COST OVER $12,000, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MARCH 13,

at 10½ o'clock, precisely. This sale will take place in the premises No 152 West 21st-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., without regard to weather. It comprises a very large and elegant variety of everything to be found in a splendidly furnished residence. Catalogues will be at the house, and a deposit required of all purchasers.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF

velvet carpets, three full suits solid rosewood and parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in silk velvet, all made to order and in perfect condition; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7 octave rosewood piano-forte; French music cabinet, two splendid marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin-wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-a-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 30 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.

LARGE, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY sale of splendid parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, a splendid instrument, fully warranted; dining-room extension table, cutlery, &c.—T. GOULDSMITH, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 12, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., west of 5th-av., in part as follows: Splendid pearl-inlaid piano forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly-carved parlor furniture, covered with satin brocade, 7 pieces each; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm-chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

Chamber Furniture.—Heavily-carved rosewood Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also, three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus with mirrors; marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets, rocking and arm-chairs, spring-seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

Dining Room.—Solid oak extension-table, walnut dining-table, French China tea set table cutlery, silver-plated ware, such as spoons, forks, casters, ladles, dinner and tea plates, &c.; also, cane-seat chairs, carpets, hall hat-stand, &c.

Catalogues at sale, which will be without regard to the weather. A deposit required. Cartmen will be in attendance to pack or ship if necessary. House to let. Possession immediately.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th st., near 5th av. F. NASH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and or-molu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings, dining room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture, in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloth, stair-carpets, &c.

Oakley & Wright, Auctioneers—Office No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, &c., contained in the brown-stone front house No. — Carroll-place, east of Court st., and opposite the Carroll Park, Brooklyn, consisting, in part, of rich medalion carpets, two splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, in green plush richly carved; tables with marble tops, elegant rosewood piano forte, 7½ octave, (made by Hallet, Davis & Co. Boston new.) two superior French-plate pier glasses, each 32x110 inches, rich lace and damask window curtains and five beautiful oil-paintings, rich and costly vases and statuary, three elegant (6 light) bronze chandeliers and jets. Chamber Furniture—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany do., Brussels and three-ply carpets, hair and spring mattresses, one superior mahogany billiard table, (Phelan maker.) Dining-room Furniture—Black walnut extension table, imitation rosewood dining chairs, richly carved mahogany marble top buffet, pier table and glass, oil cloths, &c., together with a large and general assortment of kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers on morning of sale.

S. Draper, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, AT 12 1-2 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of George S. Robbins & Sons, $75,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. These bonds were taken by the present holder at the time of their issue two years since, for investment. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company has never failed to meet its engagements. It has a finished road, on 48 miles of which is a double track with six rails. It has a constantly increasing business, and prospects equal to those of any road in the country. It is believed that these Bonds are worthy the attention of capitalists. The capital stock is $7,000,000; 1st mortgage bonds, $1,500,000; 2d mortgage bonds, $1,500,000.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE ON TWENTY-NINTH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (unless previously disposed of at private sale:)

Twenty-ninth-street.—The handsome and well-built 3-story basement brown-stone house and lot No. 62 East 29th st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The house is 22x57 feet, in elegant order, well located, and contains all the modern conveniences. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's Office, No. 14 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, iron do., tête-a-têtes, in haircloth, Boston rockers, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany washstands, Voltaire and easy chairs, covered in leather, towel-racks, clocks, in all embracing a general assortment.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL, AT auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible; to be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready, contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture, and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account.

A. D. Gale, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPRING SALE.—A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., about one thousand cases of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Rubbers. The goods have been accumulating several weeks on account of the dullness of the season, and must be sold. This sale offers a rare opportunity to lay in a Spring stock comprising a general assortment.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

NEW BOWERY, LATE 373 PEARL-STREET.—Auction foreclosure sale, by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, a lot on the west side of New Bowery, a few doors above Franklin square. This is a most important street, and property upon it will soon command very high prices.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOKS IN QUANTITIES FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 12 and 13, at 4 o'clock each day.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

Catalogues ready.

Great library sale on Tuesday and Wednesday, 16 and 17.

AUCTION SALES.

Joseph M. Kissam, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction, by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at Gould's Hotel, at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, on the 16th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of Frederick M. Kelly, Elihu J. Townsend and Edward Stephens, (who composed the said firm of Kelly, Townsend & Co.,) of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the southerly line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; on the east by the centre of Hutchinson's River; on the south by land late of Isaac Valentine, and on the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing within said bounds sixty-three acres and ten-hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

ASHLEY & NORRIS,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.
O. D. Ashley. John B. Norris.

REFERENCES:

Wm. A. Booth, Esq., President American Exchange Bank; C. O. Halstead, Esq., President Manhattan Bank; Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, New-York.

Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' Bank; J. Amory Davis, Esq., President Suffolk Bank; Messrs. Gilbert & Sons, Bankers, Boston.

Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Messrs. Finches, Lynde & Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.,
solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Treasury Department, Feb. 12, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 15th day of March, proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the United State, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, Charleston or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certificates of deposit with those officers to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposit.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one-fourth, one-half or three fourths of one per centum. Five per centum of the amount proposed to be exchanged must be deposited with one of the Treasury officers above enumerated, whose certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfillment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposit. Should the proposals be variant from the provisions of the Act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be sealed, and inscribed on the outside, "Proposals for Treasury Notes." They will be opened at this Department at 12 o'clock, M., on said 15th day of March. HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, March 3, 1858.—Any of the outstanding debt certificates or premium bonds of this Company, of the denomination of $100, (the same being without coupons attached, and it being therefore necessary to present the same semi-annually for the payment of the interest thereon,) will be purchased by the Company for the sinking fund, at the market rates for the larger denominations of the same issue, current at the time such certificates may be offered for sale.

The purchases referred to will be made either at this office or at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and remittance made, without charge, by draft on New-York or Albany, as may be preferred by the seller.

The number of such $100 debt certificates outstanding at this date is 758. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—THE subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent. Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868. Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan sets aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity.

Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the New-York office on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 22d.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

$150,000 TO LEND IN ONE OR IN any sum over $10,000, on strictly first-class New-York improved property only. Also, on the same security, the following sums: $9 000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2 500, $1,000, and other sums. Also, $6,000 and $3,000 to lend on Brooklyn property.

R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 38 Wall-st.

$20,000—$10,000, $7,500 AND OTHER sums to loan on bond and mortgage on good City property. Apply to H. HENRIQUES, No. 15 William-st.

$5,000 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, FOR which bond and mortgage security will be given, and 10 per cent. per annum will be paid. Address M. P. F., Times office.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip, and Illinois Central notes, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

Office of the Phenix Fire Insurance Co., (Branch, Brooklyn,)
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, March 9, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at their Wall-st. office.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

March 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

Mariners' Savings Institution,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Philip W. Enos, Chas. Miles, Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL BE opened for business and will receive deposits on and after SATURDAY, March 13, 1858.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
HENRY ROWLAND,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
ELISHA L. WALTON,
NELSON SHERWOOD,
HENRY G. REEVE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,
STEPHEN LININGTON,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LYLES, JR.,
BREWSTER VALENTINE,
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC H. SMITH,
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
ROBERT F. SAGE,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ASHER TAYLOR,
EDWARD BILL,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 9, 1858.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond............$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,083 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do. Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 22 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $560; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 62c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast,) $21; 1 400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought,) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 1 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2; 1 Gravel Seive, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 2 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks, $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
Canal Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st; 7th-st., from Washington st. to the easterly line of Garden-st; Meadow-st., from 2d-st to 4th st; Garden-st., from 5th st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New York, Feb. 4, 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of C'n.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said Sather & Church upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon Drexel & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of Drexel & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of Sather & Church.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—In a respectable, established, cash business of seven years' standing, paying a net profit of from $7,000 to $10,000 per year. Unquestionable references given and required. Security given for the amount invested, if required. Address C. C. CHILDS, Times office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER YARD COMPRISING eight lots of ground and bulkhead. All necessary fixtures attached. Location very desirable. A rare opportunity to one desirous of commencing the business. For further particulars, address NORTH RIVER, Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSINESS, with a cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000. Location good, of long standing. Address M. S., Times office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—BY D. S. HALSTEAD & CO., No 69 8th-av.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. Turner, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17. The favorite and large steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and ST. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. Schenck, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. Ludlow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, Edward Cavendy, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star..April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. Lefevre, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday..........April 10	Wednesday..........April 28
Saturday..........May 22	Wednesday..........June 9
Saturday..........July 3	Wednesday..........July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR GLASGOW, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The steamship NEW YORK sails on SATURDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, noon. Rates of passage—Cabin $75; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Apply to ROBT. CRAIG No. 17 Broadway. The last passage of this steamer was made in 11 days 17 hours.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st. *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Fall Arrangements—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York, immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms: also Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment of Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIEB, [illegible] 12 A. M. No. 761 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. CORBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted confidentially on the treatment of delicate diseases. Twenty-seven years' practice enables Dr. C. to perform speedy and permanent cures, and recent cases removed in a few days. Dr. C. has attained an eminence in this branch of the profession second to none in America where all in need of medical or surgical aid may apply with a certainty of being honorably dealt with. Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College. Charges moderate.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

SURE CURE—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—The *ne plus ultra* for private diseases. All afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. All hitherto disappointed, call on Dr. WARD. Cure guaranteed. Price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect desired. Office No. 289 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 764 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and of Professor Carnochan and Mott, of this City. Private consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 evenings. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM SEWELL against THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 13th day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1858.

D. & T. McMAHON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was on the 8th day of March, 1858, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

mh12-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—LESTER WILCOX, GEORGE T. PERRY, JR., and ROBERT GIRLING against DANIEL BUSH and JAMES LITCHFIELD.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 124 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-seven cents, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 30, 1857.

LARNED & BELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1857.

f12-law6wF LARNED & BELL.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE M. K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BEATTIE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To JOHN J. BEATTIE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, Kings County, Long Island, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety five dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 6, 1857.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, on the 4th day of February, 1858.

INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
5f-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.

JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAN E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.

ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator,
n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD No. 9 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.

JAMES LIDGERWOOD,
JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, Executors.
m5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.

o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.

ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.

MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.

o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858.—Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1858.

ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.

o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1857.

W. K. THORN,
n6-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-law6mF* Executor.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by

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MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, none better in market. Agents

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

[illegible] For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Movement for a Sanitary Police in the Harbor—The Board Served with a Peremptory Mandamus in the Case of one of the Old Policemen—Mayor Powell Offers Resolutions in Favor of Concurrence with the late Decision of the Supreme Court, which are Tabled—Reports and Decisions on Charges, &c., &c.

Yesterday the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police met at their office, in accordance with previous adjournment. All the members were present, and an immense concourse of applicants and spectators crowded the room, the hall and the street in front, even to the opposite side.

The minutes of the former meeting were read and, after a verbal correction at the instance of Mr. BOWEN, were approved.

Mayor TIEMANN said he had received a communication from Dr. Thompson, of the Quarantine Station, and also an application from a large number of merchants, in regard to the placing of some policemen to guard the shores—or to go between the vessels at Quarantine and the shores—in order to prevent all communication between the shores and vessels having diseases on board that are catching. Dr. Thompson had stated, on investigation, that he was satisfied the yellow fever on Long Island last Summer was carried there by communication between the infected vessels and the shore, and that in endeavoring to trace the yellow fever outside the Quarantine buildings or fence he had discovered that there never had been a case of the communication of yellow fever that might not be traced to the intercourse carried on between those infected vessels and the shore. He (the Mayor) asked that a force of men be placed by the Board on the waters between the Quarantine ground and the shores of Staten Island and Long Island. The Commissioners of Emigration had undertaken to furnish the boats, if this Board would furnish the men.

Mr. BOWEN concurred in the necessity of appointing some men specially for the purpose in question. He supposed it would be found expedient to increase the Harbor Police, with that view, and moved that the matter be sent to the appropriate Committee.

Mayor TIEMANN said he was going to suggest that the Commissioners refer the matter for investigation to the Mayor of Brooklyn and himself, because, in their capacity as members of the Board of Health, they were probably better able to deal with it. It was not proposed that he and the Mayor of Brooklyn should have the power of appointing men for this purpose. That, of course, would remain with the Standing Committee.

Mr. NYE asked if it was important that this should be done at this season.

Mayor TIEMANN replied that it was important that it should be done at once.

Mr. NYE stated that the Police Board had furnished some of its regular men last summer for the purpose, and that they had arrested a man named Hagan for communicating with vessels against the Quarantine regulations.

Mayor TIEMANN said the force required would not be very large. They did not want over three men in a boat at a time.

Mr. BOWEN was of opinion, from thinking over this matter for the last few days, that perhaps the better plan would be to detail men in the boats, and place them all in charge of the commanding officer of the Harbor Police.

Mayor TIEMANN said they might be detailed for that business during the Summer months and subjected to that command.

The matter was referred to the regular Committee, (the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to be members thereof for the nonce,) with power.

Mr. John D. Devereux handed in a peremptory *mandamus* to the Board in the case of James McCune, and Mr. Luman B. Sherwood presented the judgment of the Court in the case of Gambling *vs.* The Police Commissioners.

The document was as follows:

The People of the State of New-York to the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York—Greeting:

Whereas, James McCune, on the 15th day of April, 1857, when the act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," was passed, and took effect, was a Policeman, duly appointed and commissioned by warrant under the act entitled "An act in relation to the Police Department in the City and County of New-York," passed April 13, 1853, and therefrom became, by virtue of said act of April 15, 1857, a member of the Police force and Patrolman of the Metropolitan Police District thereby constituted; and whereas, although the said James McCune can read and write the English language, and is a citizen of the United States, and resided in the City of New-York, within said Metropolitan Police District, during the five years preceding his appointment as Policeman aforesaid, which took place in September, 1854, and never been convicted of any crime, and was and is by law, in every respect, qualified to hold and discharge the duties of the office of Policeman or Patrolman, under said act of April 15, 1857.

Nevertheless, you, the said Board of Police, have, without written charges being preferred against him, said James McCune, or any opportunity being afforded him of being heard in his defence, and without cause, unjustly, illegally, and without jurisdiction in that behalf, or for that purpose, removed him, the said James McCune, from his said office of Patrolman, and deprived, and continue to deprive him of the profits and disbursements thereof, and of his arrears of pay since June 26, 1857, and refused, and continue to refuse, to recognize him as, or permit him to, exercise the powers and duties of Patrolman aforesaid of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, to the grievous damage of the said James McCune, as we are informed by his complaint, and which complaint we have adjudged to be true, as appears to us by record.

Wherefore, we being willing that full and speedy justice be done in this behalf to him, the said James McCune, as it is just, command you firmly, enjoining you that immediately after the receipt of this writ you restore him to the aforesaid office of Patrolman and member of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, and permit him to exercise the same, and to take the profits and pay thereof, and that you discharge his arrears of pay aforesaid; and in what manner this our command shall be executed make appear to our said Court, at Special Term, at Chambers, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, then sending back to us this our writ.

Witness the Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of our said Supreme Court, at the Courthouse, in the City of New-York, the 11th day of March, 1858. By the Court,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

JOHN C. DEVEREUX, Attorney for Relator.

General NYE promised that the *mandamus* should be attended to in due time. Mr. Devereux insisted that it required immediate action.

The Chairman reported the evidence in the charge against H. T. Jones, and moved that the complaint be dismissed. Carried.

Mr. BOWEN reported against the complaint in the case of Charles Varick, and on motion, this charge also was dismissed.

Mr. BOWEN brought before the Board the case of Henry Foos, charged with obtaining four dollars fraudulently from a woman whose husband was arrested, and said he had no doubt Foos ought to be dismissed. He retired temporarily whilst the evidence in the case was being read.

Foos, the policeman convicted of stealing $4 from a woman on a fraudulent pretence, was unanimously discharged from the force.

Mr. STRANAHAN presented the resignation of Joseph Hoffman, of the Third Precinct of Brooklyn, which, on his motion, was unanimously accepted.

Mr. NYE reported the evidence on the charges against officer Butler of the Tenth Precinct, officer Giller of the Twenty-first, officer Hugh L. Dean of the Fourth, officer John P. Casey of the Twenty-second, and officer Thomas O'Gorman of the Fourth, and moved that the several complaints be dismissed, on the ground of insufficient evidence of guilt. Carried in every case.

Mr. BOWEN reported the evidence in the cases of officers Higgins and Albertson and moved that the charges against them be dismissed, which was carried.

Mayor POWELL presented the subjoined preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Supreme Court at General Term, after full argument, and upon mature deliberation has decided that the proceedings of this Board in removing Policemen without giving them personal notice of the charges made against them, and of the time and place of trial, are illegal and void and that all persons who were members of the Police force of the City of New-York on the 15th day of April last, were continued in office by the Metropolitan Police law, and are now members of the force, entitled to do duty unless they have been removed according to law;

And, whereas, It is the duty of all public officers to obey and execute the laws as they are interpreted by the Courts; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board do now acknowledge the rights of the members of the Police force as it existed on the 15th of April last, as the Supreme Court has declared them, and that we do now accept the services of the said Policemen reserving to this Board the right to try and dismiss any or all against whom charges in due form of law may be made.

Mayor POWELL said, in support of his resolution, that he believed it was drawn in strict accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court at its general term, quoting, in part, the language of that decision, and he thought it was very proper that the Board should take some action in the matter.

Mr. BOWEN—Well, Mr. Chairman, I suppose that if this decision be law, no resolution of this Board can effect it. No resolution of this Board can destroy or neutralize the action of the Courts. I see no occasion for passing the resolution at present. Better lay it on the table.

Mayor POWELL—This resolution, Mr. Chairman, simply expresses the willingness of this Board to acquiesce in the decision of the Court. Last Summer the Court at a General Term decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law, and great stress was laid upon that fact. It was claimed as a final decision and that all opposition to the law should cease upon that point. If that was a good argument in the one case it is an equally good one in the other, and it is now time for the Board to act in conformity with it. I have no doubt the decision of that Court will be sustained by the Court of Appeals. I do not know whether the members of this Board have seen the decision in full. I have been at the trouble of obtaining an accurate copy.

Mayor TIEMANN—Has this Board been furnished with a copy of that decision, officially?

Mr. BOWEN—No.

Mr. NYE—I have seen it.

Mr. BOWEN—I think the Mayor of Brooklyn is mistaken in regard to the position taken by the members of this Board last Summer. It was that after the adjudication of the Supreme Court, in full bench, all factious opposition ought to cease. We had no objection—on the contrary, were desirous that the question should be carried up to the Court of Appeals and there finally determined. We were as anxious as the opponents of this law were, that it should be carried to the Court of Appeals. All we desired was that our men should not be clubbed in the street by these Municipal Police, and that the public authorities of the City of New-York should acquiesce for the time being in the decision of that Court. We did not ask that those gentlemen should rest. We were as desirous that the question should be carried up on appeal as they were.

Mayor POWELL—I would ask, Mr. Chairman, if what was factious in that case—if it was factious—would not be factious in this? Is it not factious for this Board to oppose the decision of the Court under like circumstances?

Mr. STRANAHAN—If the Mayor intends this as a rebuke to us, I would pray him to remember from whence that factious opposition came before.

Mayor POWELL—I do distinctly remember that, and I am happy to say that I gave no opposition to the law from the beginning.

Mr. NYE—But you acquiesced in others being factious.

Mayor TIEMANN—The experience we have had was that that faction was all wrong. Now, then, if it is worth while to get up another faction, would it not be wrong to follow a bad example?

Mr. BOWEN—But we do not mean to get up any faction.

Mayor TIEMANN—If the Supreme Court decides that these men are policemen, I presume that this Board will recognize them as policemen at once.

Mr. NYE—It seems to me that the Court have thrown some light on this very question which the Mayor of Brooklyn is proposing. By solemn adjudication they have said that notwithstanding this factious opposition of these men, they yet remain policemen, and the fact that they did oppose the law, even after the decision of the Supreme Court, and refused to recognize the authority of the Board appointed under the law, is not held as evidence that they were not entitled to be regarded as policemen, even though they were acting under a separate, and independent, and illegal, and unauthorized organization. I undertake to say there is no law, and there never was a law since Mr. WOOD was Mayor, that authorized him to take control of the police force of the City of New-York. They were under the charge of a Board of Commissioners—three of them; and notwithstanding that the Commissioners failed to act with him, and notwithstanding the fact that a *mandamus* was brought by him against Judge Russell, which became too gauzy to stand the scrutiny even of the casual observer, yet he had this force under his sole and direct command. He ordered them to come in and surrender their arms, which they did. He dismissed them formally, which dismissal they obeyed. And yet the Court seems to say that after all this opposition to the law, and in face of the adjudication upon it, these men are still policemen. Now, this is not a case presenting the same parallel with that formerly decided at all. In the first place, this is no new law. The law itself has been adjudicated upon, and has been held to be good. This is simply a legal construction upon certain rules of this Board. Now, while I have the highest regard for all judicial tribunals, and while I obey, and will obey, with most implicit obedience, their mandate, yet the law has wisely provided, and therein it has given the same protection to this Board that it does to any individual, that before he submits to what he considers an erroneous construction of law, he has a right to take the judgment of the Court of dernier resort of the State. I entertain no doubt—though perhaps I am judging from the constitutionality of the law or the construction of the law—I entertain no doubt, I say, that the Court of Appeals will as quickly reverse this judgment as it is presented. And I think that if the Supreme Court would go back and review their own judgment, get the facts all before them as they were found first, and reason from the premises as they really are, they would reverse it themselves.

Mr. BOWEN—Well, Mr. Chairman, I suppose we can do nothing with this.

Mr. NYE—I don't think we are called on to have any resolves about it. Of course there is an imperative obstacle in the way of restoring these men. We have got all the men but a very few that the Supervisors say we can have.

Mayor POWELL—But, according to this decision of the Court the proceedings had in the discharge of these men were irregular, and not according to law. It says they were not discharged by due process of law, nor by the rules established by this Board itself.

Mr. NYE—Precisely. But here is a question which they do not decide at all, or, if they do decide it, I think they do so erroneously. They put the stress altogether upon the fact that these men were not served personally with notices. Now, in my judgment, the case does not rest upon that point at all. I don't think it does; neither do our counsel. The case rests upon the fact whether men can stand in open rebellion to a law, and whether, when the law has said that they shall obey certain other men, instead of the men that the former law said they should obey, can, for three months, openly disregard the transfer of authority that the law has pronounced, and yet claim to be members of the force, though disregarding and defeating its authority.

Mayor POWELL—The Court have decided that question.

Mr. NYE—They have not.

Mayor POWELL—They have, most emphatically.

Mr. NYE—They have not argued the question in the decision I read.

Mayor POWELL—This is the decision of Judge Davies.

Mr. NYE—That is all the decision there is.

Mayor POWELL—He claims that the Court have decided that these men were not dismissed.

Mr. NYE—That is the only point they have decided. They do not discuss the question, and say whether that is tantamount to a withdrawal, under another provision of the law, which refers to that.

Mayor POWELL—Let us take a case that may occur to-day. Suppose a man, who is a member of the police force in full standing at the present time, neglects to perform his duty, goes away for one day, or for forty days, then returns to his duty, and no objection is made—is that tantamount to dismissal.

Mr. NYE—But there is a section of the rules which says that if a man voluntarily leaves the force and abandons all its duties, he is to be considered as having withdrawn. If a man absents himself for 40 days he has evidently withdrawn.

Mayor POWELL—Yes, but if he returns to his duties and no action be taken against him, he has not withdrawn and cannot be dismissed till action is taken against him.

Mr. NYE—But, suppose you hire a man for twelve months, and you agree to give him a written notice of dismissal; then, suppose he leaves you within ten days, and goes to Illinois or elsewhere, or to another man's work, and you don't know where he is, though he were obedient to your authority, do you suppose the law would compel you to give him that notice?

Mayor POWELL—Certainly not; but that is a different thing.

Mr. NYE—No; it meets this case exactly.

Mayor TIEMANN—It seems to me it will be time enough to discuss this when the decision is served officially on the Board. My opinion is, that if you will go to the Court of Appeals they will decide as the lower Court has done.

Mayor POWELL consented to have action on the matter postponed until the decision of the Supreme Court should be formally sent in to the Board. With that the discussion dropped.

The Board then went into secret session.

☞ The Schools of the National Academy of Design, under the charge of Professor CUMMINGS, which have been open to the art-student during the past season free of charge, close for the season on the 13th inst. The Thirty-third Annual Exhibition will open in their Galleries on Monday, April 13, after the private reception, which will take place on the evening of the 12th.

FROM VENEZUELA.—By the arrival of the bark *Venus*, Capt. ATKINSON, we have received advices from Curacoa to Feb. 14. There is some rumor in Venezuela of a revolution in favor of Gen. PAEZ.

BURGLARY.—John Masterson was arrested Wednesday, charged with breaking into the grocery store of Mathew Sullivan, No. 90 Willet-street. Mr. Sullivan found the accused and an accomplice in his store, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He captured Masterson, but his confederate escaped. The prisoner was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and committed for trial. He says he went into the place while drunk. The parties got into the store by breaking through a rear window.

[Advertisement.]
THE SPRING
Fashion for
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
BY
BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
SPRING, 1858.
LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for gentlemen's hats, are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]
☞ A Retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. ..

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Miss JULIA DALY takes her benefit at this popular Theatre, and presents an entertainment worthy of especial notice. On Monday is to be produced HARRY SEYMOUR'S dramatic representation of the incidents in the India war, to be entitled 'Jessie Brown; or, Havelock's Last Victory," which (judging from the rehearsals) promises to be of sterling merit, and will, no doubt, produce a great sensation. Manager PURDY has spared neither money nor care in its preparation, and his stage manager, Mr. G. L. Fox, under whose direction the piece will be placed on the stage, has been untiring in his efforts to make it both brilliant and effective.

[Advertisement.]
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
ONCE MORE A VICTORY.—"The Bride of an Evening" has proved a success of the most exciting character at Barnum's Museum. A perfect furore has been produced already by this new American drama. Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, who wrote the story, has immortalized herself by it. Mr. WATKINS, the dramatizer, has now an apotheosis for his fame. Everybody admires it; everybody praises it; everybody goes to see it, to applaud it—to shout with delight over its fascinating scenes. To-night it is to be repeated. Who would lose the chance of witnessing anything so bewilderingly beautiful?

[Advertisement.]
☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is not a mere surface Salve. It does not begin and end by simply *skinning over* an ulcer, or discharging the redness of inflammation from the cuticle. On the contrary, it sinks, with the aid of gentle friction, to the *creative cause* of the disease in the flesh, the fibres, and the larger blood-vessels, and *expels it*.

[Advertisement.]
SPRING TRADE COMMENCED.—The Knox hat is out. Everybody is delighted with its elegance, and everybody is disposed to commence the Spring season in a proper manner, by becoming an owner of one of these becoming fabrics. Price only Four Dollars. Knox is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

Brooklyn Items.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday, when the following Grand Jury was impannelled. EDWARD DRIGGS, Foreman; Demas Strong, William Simonson, Sanford S. Broad, Stephen Livingston, William A. Keisler, William Holmes, Joseph Wilson, Charles Manger, William C. Booth, Charles Cook, George C. Bennett, J. B. Brice, Augustus Campbell, Stephen B. Stoothoof, Timothy Bannon, Henry P. Freeman, William H. Crane, Ira B. Lane. Judge LOTT charged the jury that they must find indictments for violations of the fifteenth section of the Liquor Law, and if they differed with the District-Attorney, upon any other section, he would advise them further. The jury retired, and the circuit calender was taken up.

An incorrigible thievish marine was drummed out of the service at the Navy-Yard, on Wednesday last. He was tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to be kept in irons for one week and fed on bread and water. The week expired on Wednesday. Just at evening, as the workmen were leaving the yard, he was brought out accompanied by a file of marines, a card with "thief" written upon it was pinned to his breast, and to the tune of the "Rogue's March," executed in fine style by a detachment from the *North Carolina* Band, he was drummed out of the yard and service, amid the hootings of hundreds who had assembled to witness the proceedings.

Detectives VAN WAGNER and FROST paid a flying visit to a policy-shop on Atlantic-street yesterday afternoon and arrested the proprietor, a man who gave his name as BRITTAN. He was committed to answer.

Mr. ILLIG, of the firm of ILLIG & KRAUS, manufacturers of lagier-bier, fell from a loft of his brewery, yesterday, to the ground, and sustained serious injury.

ROBERT T. BYRNES, arrested in Brooklyn for swindling and fraud, has been committed to jail, in default of $6,000 bail.

Burning of Steamer Eliza Battle.

FORTY LIVES LOST!—TWELVE HUNDRED BALES COTTON LOST.

From the Mobile Advertiser of March 4.

We received intelligence yesterday of a terrible calamity on the Bigbee River—the destruction by fire of the steamer *Eliza Battle*—and, what is worse, a frightful loss of life. It appears that the disaster occurred about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, about a half or three quarters of a mile above Kemp's Landing, when the *Battle*, with some 50 or 60 passengers, and 1,200 or 1,300 bales cotton on board, took fire and was completely consumed. As far as ascertained, thirty-three lives were lost, consisting of the crew and passengers, (about one-half each,) and all the cotton, except some 15 or 20 bales.

The fire had its origin among the cotton bales on the after deck under the cabin, and although the flames made but little progress at first, a strong North wind (almost a gale) soon spread to all parts of the boat, and the passengers were compelled to seek safety for their lives by retreating in their night clothes. The boat was headed for the shore, but the river being high and out of its banks, and the wheel-ropes burned, a landing could not be effected. She was, however, driven among the trees, where she lodged until the engines ceased to work, (the intensity of the heat driving the engineers from their posts,) when the passengers were enabled to effect an escape by clinging to the limbs and branches of trees, and upon bales of cotton thrown overboard.

After the wheels stopped, the boat swayed around and was driven across the river by the force of the wind. This fortunate circumstance probably saved the lives of many of the survivors, as they must otherwise have perished in the flames of the boat. The mate and pilot and some others on cotton bales floated down the river some four miles, shouting for help before boats could be obtained. These were then carried across the river and hauled on wagons to the scene of disaster, when the survivors on the trees were carried to land. It is proper to state that all efforts to get to the yawl were rendered fruitless, as the flames cut off all means of access to it. An attempt was then made to launch the life-boat, but before a sufficient force could be mustered the fire drove the party away.

It is due to Captain STONE to say, that when assistance arrived he gave orders to save the women and children first, and was himself the last to be taken off. It will be seen by the statement below, that the most of the lost were frozen, having been more or less in the water, and subjected three or four hours to the cold northern blast. The residents of the vicinity, as soon as they learned the disaster, rendered what service was in their power. No cause for the fire is known, unless it was by sparks from the steamer *Warrior*, which boat was met passing to the windward about half an hour before the flames were discovered. All of the books and papers of the boat were lost, and with the exception of one or two carpet-bags, every particle of baggage also. The *Battle* belonged to Messrs. COX, BRAINARD & Co., and was not insured. What the amount of loss is it is impossible to ascertain.

The following is a list of those ascertained to have been lost:

Mrs. B. Cromwell and child, frozen, Sumter County.
Mrs. H. G. Turner and child, frozen, Washington County.
Mr. W. T. Smith, frozen, Green County.
Mr. Caradine, frozen, Chickasaw County.
Mr. Willis, frozen, Chickasaw County.
Mr. Augustus Jones, frozen, Columbus, Miss.
Mr. Martin, frozen, Kentucky.
Mr. John Powell, barkeeper, frozen, *Eliza Battle*.
Dr. S. W. Clanton, frozen, Warsaw, Ala.
A young man, unknown, frozen, Fairfield, Ala.
Negro man belonging to B. L. Turner, frozen.
Negro man, "Jackson," barber, frozen, *Eliza Battle*.
Barnett, cook, frozen, *Eliza Battle*.
Nancy, chambermaid, belonging to S. G. Stone, master of the *Eliza Battle*, frozen.
Robert, cabin-boy, belonging to Col. T. Buford.
Dick, cabin-boy, belonging to Judge R. C. Torrey.
Jim, cabin boy, belonging to Jno. Foster.
White boy, (third cook,) name unknown.
Sam, Peter and Jack, deck hands, belonging to J. A. Mooring.
Bill, deck hand, belonging to R. G. McMahon.
Allen, deck hand, belonging to John Bowen.
Ben, deck hand, belonging to Dan Raine.
Rev. Mr. Newman, frozen, from Louisville, Ky.
M. A. Galloway, never seen, Gainesville, Ala.
Three white deck hands, never seen.
P. Kirkland, died after getting ashore, Greene Co., Ala.
Mrs. Cromwell and her child, died from cold, in her husband's arms, in a tree.
Dr. S. H. Jones, never seen, Greene Co., Ala.

The bodies were not recovered of the following: Dr. S. H. Jones, M. A. Galloway, Rev. Mr. Newman, white boy, 3d cook; Jack, negro; Bill, negro; three white deck hands; chambermaid.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE AND FORGERIES IN VIRGINIA.—The Lynchburg *Courier* of Saturday says: "Our community has been considerably exercised for the last day or two on the subject of certain developments regarding the operations of a citizen of Bedford, whose business transactions in this city have been of a heavy character. The party to whom we allude, Mr. WM. GISH, has long been a leading merchant and heavy trader in Bedford, and has heretofore borne the character of being a man of large means and reliability. It has now come to light, however, that he has for some time been sustaining himself and credit by a species of financial operations and forgeries which have brought ruin and dishonor upon himself and loss upon many others. To meet his engagements he has had resort to the expedient of a wholesale forgery of various responsible names on business paper, which paper he has from time to time passed to other persons at very enormous discount.

It is presumed that there is not less than $100,000 worth of his paper, the most of which doubtless bears forged indorsements, now held by different persons, many of them in this city. We hear of various persons here who hold it in sums ranging from one up to five thousand dollars. The persons whose names are forged are, we believe, all citizens of Bedford. The liabilities of this skillful operator are very heavy—and he leaves no effects—having made disposition of all his property some time since. He has left for parts unknown. When last heard from he was in Richmond.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 11.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¼	220 Harlem R. R.	13⅜
9,000 do s60	89	200 do b30	13¾
1,000 Missouri State 6s	83⅞	10 do	13¾
4,000 do	84	210 Harlem R. R. Pref	24
2,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	102	500 Reading Railroad	59⅛
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	200 do	59¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90	200 do s10	59⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101⅛	200 do c	59⅞
1,000 E. R. R. Con. Bs. '71	56½	200 do s15	59⅛
1,000 do. 3d M. Bs. '83	84	200 do b60	60
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	96	100 do s60	59⅛
5,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.	84	180 La C. & Mil. R. R.	10⅜
7,000 Mich. C. R. 8 pr. ct.		20 do	10½
1s. M. S F Conv. Bs	101¾	50 Mich. Cent. R. R.	73
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	94⅛	160 M. So. & N. Ia R.	26⅛
5,000 Ill. Free bds. b15	90½	50 do s30	26⅜
5,000 do s3	90	1032 do	27
3,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B	35¼	50 do s60	26⅛
4,000 do	35¼	150 do b30	27¼
1,000 G. & C. 2d M bds.	90	100 do b10	27⅛
5,000 H. & St. J. R bds.	56	200 do b30	27⅜
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. R. 8		160 M. So. & N. Ia. p. f.	53
℘ cent. bds.	92	200 do s60	52
9 Bk. State N. Y.	103	175 do	51⅛
5 Market Bank	101½	50 do b10	52½
60 Commonwealth Bk.	90	100 Panama Railroad	106⅛
25 Amer. Ex. Bank	105½	100 Ill. Cen. R. R. b10	98
45 Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	45 do	98
5 do	99¾	30 do	97¾
50 Cary Imp. Co.	8½	10 Ga. & Chic. R. R.	93
100 Penn. Coal Co. ..b30	73	25 do	93⅛
15 Pac. Mail St. Co.	69¾	50 do s60	93⅛
100 Brun. City L'nd Co	3	100 Cleve & Pitts R.R.	11¾
150 N. Y. Cent. RR. b10	90¾	6 Cle. Col. & C. R.R.	98
200 do b3	91	50 Cle. & Tol. R.R.	48
150 do s3	90	400 do b30	48
350 do s10	90½	100 do b30	47¾
200 do b60	91	100 do s3	47¾
50 Erie Railroad	29¼	200 Chi. & R. I. R.R. s n w	81⅛
350 do	29½	100 do s3	81⅛
700 do	29¾	300 do	82
50 do s10	29¾	200 do s60	81¾
850 do s60	29¾	100 do b10	83
400 do c	29⅞	200 do b30	83
510 do	30	50 do b60	83
35 do b10	30	100 do	82⅛
50 do	30⅛	50 do b30	82⅜
50 do b30	30¼	160 do	82⅜
50 do	30¼	50 Mil & Miss. R R.	37
470 Hudson River R.R.	32	30 New-Jersey Rail'd.	126
50 do s60	32⅛	280 Manhat'n Gas Sc'p.	119½
25 do b60	32½	40 Bank North Amer.	105
50 do	32⅛	35 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	112¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	92½	100 Harlem Railroad	14
3,000 N. Car. State 6s	94	500 do	13¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¼	300 Reading Railroad s3	60
15,000 do	89½	100 do s30	60
6,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 ℘		500 do b3	60
ct. 1st m S F Cn b.	101¾	700 do s10	60
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. b	90	45 Mich. Cent. R. R.	73⅛
3,000 Mil & M. 2d m. 10 b.	76	150 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	94
100 Canton Co.	21	50 do b30	94½
100 do	21¼	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R s10	26⅜
50 do	21¾	50 do b10	27
10 Pacific Mail St. Co.	70	25 do	26¾
10 do	70½	50 Mich S & N Ia. pf. sk.	51⅛
50 do b30	71	25 do	50
50 do	70½	25 do s10	50
110 Mil & Miss. R. R.	37⅛	50 Panama R. R.	106⅛
100 do b30	38	5 Ill. Central R. R.	96⅛
150 N. Y. Cen. R.R. s60	92	100 do	97
300 do	92⅛	550 Clev. & Tol. R. R. b3	48
100 do s10	92⅛	200 do b10	48
100 do b10	92⅛	100 do b30	48½
200 do b10	92⅜	50 Chic. & Rk Is. R.R.	84
100 do	92¼	100 do	84⅛
500 Erie Railroad	31	150 do	85
300 do	31⅛	50 do b30	85
100 do b30	31⅛	50 do	84⅛
100 do s10	31¼	200 La Crosse & Mil. R.	10⅜
100 do b30	31½		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s.	Int. add.	49⅞
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.	49⅛
$6,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s.	Int. add.	75
$7,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. add.	50
$5,000 Lexington & Big Sandy R.R. 7s.	Int. add.	20
$5,000 Detroit, Monroe & To. R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	50
$6,000 Marietta & Cincinnati R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	7
$10,000 Chic. City Water Loan 6s	Int. add.	84¾
$2,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	88¼
$2,000 Wheeling City 6s	Int. add.	35
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R. 7s	Int. add.	91⅛
$935 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		92
$250 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857		81½
$1,450 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857		82¼
$3,470 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858		72¼
$190 Union Ins. Scrip of 1849		60¾
$240 Union Ins. Scrip of 1850–51		58¼
$120 Union Ins. Scrip of 1852–54		51
$320 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1852		75¼
$900 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853		57¼
$210 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855		50¼
$130 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		48⅜
$400 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		47⅜
$1,330 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		50
$220 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857		46
$200 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857		45¼
$5,000 Lexington City 6s		47
100 shares Oriental Bank		99¾
10 shares Nassau Bank		97¼
50 shares Ocean Bank		81
50 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.		117⅛
20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.		113⅛
12 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.		153⅛
5 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co.		130¼
60 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.		103
45 shares Second-avenue Railroad		60
110 shares National Bank		110
30 shares Artisans' Bank		80
30 shares Bank of the Republic		117¼
5 shares Bank of the Republic		117
20 shares Park Bank		95⅛
10 shares Marine Bank		86
12 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.		114¼
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.		100
10 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.		95
5 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co.		105
20 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co.		103
75 shares Brooklyn Gas-Light Co.		123
100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad		96¾

THURSDAY, March 11—P. M.

The evidences of the growing cheapness of Money yesterday and to-day are more decided than at any time since the present season of ease and abundance set in. We hear of large lines of prime paper being taken at 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, 4 to 6 months to run, and shorter dates as low as 5 ℘ cent. The report applies as well to a number of the large Banks, where the Southern and Western Spring deposits are running up rapidly, as to outside lenders. At call, money is supplied quite freely, when applied for by borrowers at 5@6 ℘ cent. on first-class collaterals, and deposits are occasionally offered to the old-established Brokers, below the inside figure. In Foreign Exchange there is a prospect of some business to-morrow for the screw-steamer *New-York*, for England, sailing on Saturday morning. The rates for Sterling are quite unsettled on a falling market. We call the rates from 108¼ to 109 ℘ cent. for first-class names. The European news by the *Canada* at Halifax, again strengthens confidence in bills against Cotton, of which the supply from the South is increasing.

A considerable number of 5 ℘ cent. deposits have already been made with the Sub-Treasurer on bids for Treasury Bills at Washington next Monday. The largest deposits will be made to-morrow and on Saturday by City bidders, such as the Savings Institutions, Trust Companies and Banks. There is no difficulty or embarrassment about the form of bidding, nor is there the slightest legal doubt about the terms stated in the official advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose direction the subject is expressly placed by the act of Congress. A morning cotemporary is mistaken in supposing he has not the right to decline conditional bids, such as "the whole or none." A combined bid, if lower than the lowest, may take the whole $5,000,000, but small bidders need have no fear of being cut out by any conditional, or average or scaling arrangement for the "whole or none."

The temper of the Stock Market and character of the buyers yesterday afternoon indicated a reaction in favor of better prices. The recovery to-day is about equal to 1½@2 ℘ cent. on the general Share list, the improvement being best sustained at the close on the first-class Road shares, like New-York Central 92½, Rock Island 84⅞@85, Galena 94½, and Panama 106½. The demand was also active for Reading, Toledo and Erie; the latter selling at 31¼@30⅞ ℘ cent. State Stocks were stiffer than yesterday, by ½ ℘ cent., though, as heretofore remarked, these had shown steadiness through all the fluctuations of the week. The dealings in Illinois Central shares are now for the reopening of the transfers on the 23d inst., after the annual meeting at Chicago. In Railway Bonds, the Michigan Central 8 ℘ cents. were in request at 101¾. The General Market left off firm. The English telegraphic advices report in London, Feb. 25, for New-York Central 84, on our quotations of Feb. 10, 83 ℘ cent.; Erie 27 on 24@24½, and other stocks in proportion, except Illinois Central, which is more under the control of the London than our own market. The mail will be here to-morrow evening. About 1,100 shares New-York Central have been taken for the English market within the past two or three days.

The following is the distribution of the last year's Exports of the British nation. We also copy the significant remark of the London *Times* money writer on introducing the latter. Although our own Export table for 1857 foots up only about the equivalent of £72,000,000 sterling, against £122,000,000 for our great commercial rival, it neither includes £37,000,000 to the distant States of the Empire,—like California, &c.,—nor has it, to any point, been "nearly doubled" by "operations of swindling firms," fostered by banks of questionable morals, banking to ten-fold their own capital on the deposits of their confiding dealers. We believe it safe to say that our Exports for the year actually yielded more net money to the country than the Treasury returns represent. Such was certainly the case with the leading staple of Cotton:

"A return (says the London *Times*,) has recently been issued by the Board of Trade of the declared values of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom during the past year. From this document the following list has been compiled, showing the order in which the various communities of the world rank as our customers. The amount taken by our own possessions still constitutes nearly a third of the general total, since, although the trade to India has received a check, there has been a continuous progress as regards Australia and British North America, our shipments to those places having nearly doubled within the past two years. *Unhappily, the augmentation has for the most part been based on the operations of swindling firms, fostered by the provincial banks lately broken down*, and the fact, otherwise inexplicable, of Australia, with its population of a few hundred thousand, absorbing our goods to an almost exactly equal amount with the whole Indian Empire is thus accounted for. As regards our continental intercourse France remains nearly stationary; but Sardinia maintains a great improvement. Among the South American States, Mexico and Venezuela show the decay inevitable from a condition of anarchy, while Brazil and Buenos Ayres are annually assuming an increased development:"

BRITISH EXPORTS—YEAR 1857.

1. British Possessions:

East Indies	£11,648,341	Gibraltar	£655,120
Australia	11,626,146	Channel Islands	537,440
Brit. America	4,325,645	Ceylon	513,588
West Indies	1,834,251	Malta	446,369
Cape & Natal	1,863,113	Western Africa	372,882
Singapore	898,240	Ionian Islands	253,321
Hong Kong	720,771	Honduras	156,481
Mauritius	664,211	Other Possessions	83,782
Total			£37,115,247

2. United States 19,182,931

3. Germany:

Hanse Towns	£9,606,212	
Hanover, &c.	1,761,695	
Prussia	1,755,118	—£13,123,025

4. Holland	£6,377,026	23. Tuscany	£806,280
5. France	6,199,792	24. Java	746,579
6. Brazil	5,447,466	25. Syria & Pales.	693,348
7. Turkey	3,106,108	26. Mexico	570,022
8. Russia	3,098,54	27. Sweden	560,143
9. For. W. Ind.	3,075,094	28. New-Grana.	548,669
10. Spain	2,116,449	29. Phil. Islands	534,232
11. Egypt	1,899,617	30. Uruguay	515,979
12. China	1,738,896	31. Norway	441,757
13. Belgium	1,725,325	32. Venezuela	376,756
14. Portugal	1,568,689	33. Papal Ter.	315,408
15. Chili	1,523,106	34. Cen. Amer.	313,281
16. Sardinia	1,350,076	35. Wal & Mold.	202,468
17. Buen. Ayres	1,287,358	36. Greece	200,290
18. Peru	1,171,800	37. Morocco	148,800
19. Austria	1,108,710	38. S. Sea Isl'ds.	87,382
20. Naples	1,090,133	39. Algeria	20,878
21. Denmark	886,340	40. Other places	54,853
22. W. Africa, F.	826,253		
Total			£122,155,237

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for February were:

February, 1857	$64,229 41
February, 1858	60,686 45
Decrease, Feb., 1858	$3,542 96

The Interest Question—What Clogs it?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question whether Banks in New-York shall pay "*interest on deposits*" is one that interests our commercial community not a little, and we owe it to those Banks who stand up faithfully to this reform, to give them a decided preference with our influence and our accounts. No attempt seems to have been made to answer the arguments which have been given on the subject; but if it is defeated, it will be done by dogged opposition without reason.

There are two impediments in the way, which are really trifling in themselves, but important just at this time. The first is, that there are some Southern accounts which create their funds in New-York by remitting Exchange on London, and, for sale of this, a commission is allowed which, in some cases, goes as a perquisite to Bank officers. This practice has become defunct in most of our Banks, but evidently has life enough in it to to kick against this reform. It is too convenient a *douceur* to be surrendered hastily. The second is, that one Bank has recently entered actively into the Foreign Exchange business, and evidently expects by the profits on that to afford to pay interest on accounts which bring it, which they could not do by regular Bank business. There is always "a wheel within a wheel," but you can't always see the *cogs* as plainly as does

A MERCHANT.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 10.

The sales of COTTON to day were 20,000 bales, all before the reception of the *Canada's* news, at unchanged rates. The effect of the news is undeveloped. SUGAR firm. Mixed CORN 60c. OATS 43c. Bulk PORK 6c.@7⅛c. Rio COFFEE 11⅛c.@12c. FREIGHTS slightly better; Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d. STERLING EXCHANGE 106¾@107⅛.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,500 bales at 11c.@11¼c. SUGAR, 6⅛c.@6⅜c. RIO COFFEE, 11⅛c.@12⅛c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d., and to Havre, 1⅛c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 11.

FLOUR firm, with an improved tendency. Howard-street and Ohio Super, $4 50@$4 82. CORN firm at 60c.@62c. for Yellow and White. WHEAT firm; receipts light; Red, $1 05@$1 08; White $1 15@$1 25. CLOVERSEED dull at $4 75@$5. WHISKY dull at 20c.@21⅛c. PROVISIONS active and firm. Bulk MEAT, 6⅜c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders. Mess PORK, $17; Prime, $13. LARD, 10c.@10⅛c. for Western.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 11.

Receipts of FLOUR small. WHEAT wanted. CORN in demand at 60c.@61c. PORK firm; Mess $17. BEEF dull. LARD buoyant. WHISKY firm at 21c.@22c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, March 10.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 7,000 bales, all before the reception of the *Canada's* news, at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. The market has not been developed on the steamer's accounts.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,400 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. on the steamer's news.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.*—*First Board*—$800 Pennsylvania 5s, 87⅝; $1,200 City 6s, new, 99; $200 City Railroad 6s, 93; $2,000 Morris Canal 6s, 80; $150 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 93½; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, 41; $1,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 56; $1,000 Susq Canal 6s, 51; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 88⅛; $7,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 70½; $339 50 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 59½; $339 do., 60; $5,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 76; 21 Harrisburg Railroad, 55; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44⅛; 32 do., 44⅛; 19 do., 44⅞; 25 Morris Canal Preferred 95; 1 do., 94¾; 30 Schuylkill Nav Pref'd, 11⅛; 100 Reading Railroad, 29¾; 100 do., 29⅞; 150 do., 30; 50 do., 30⅛; 38 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 10⅜; 4 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 95¾.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 114½; Philadelphia 6s, 93@93; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad 93@93¼; Philadelphia 6s new 99@99½; Pennsylvania 5s, 87¾@88; Reading Railroad, 29¾@30; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 77@80; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 88@90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 70¼@70½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44⅛@44¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 99@par; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 88¼@88¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 48@50; Morris Canal Preferred, 94¾@95; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 60@61; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 61@62; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17¾@18; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12¼@12¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s 1st mort., 65@66; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mortgage, 52¼@53½; Long Island, 12¼@12½; Girard Bank, 11@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 53@55; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10½@10¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 55½@55¾; New Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 6@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1⅛@1⅜.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	March 13
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March 13
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	March 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	March 18
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	March 20
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	March 24
North American	Portland	Liverpool	March 27
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	March 31
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	March 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 1

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Liverpool	Portland	March 3
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	March 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March 10
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	March 10

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Cahawba	New-York	Havana	March 13
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	March 20

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Nabob, from Shanghae—Rev. M. T. Yates, Miss E. M. Yates, Miss A. R. J. Yates, T. Crawford, Capt. B. F. Cutter.

In bark John Griffen, from Apalachicola—John Eldridge, Leonard Mallory, Miss Abagail Cameron.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 17 | Sun sets.... 6 03 | Moon rises.... 4 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 45 | Gov. Island. 6 34 | Hell Gate..... 7 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Ships Defender, Robinson, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Ontario, Wood, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks W. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Thales, Jervey, New-Orleans, N. W. Brigham.

Brigs Flora, Rice, Jacksonville, Delafield & Wilson; Foster, Crowell, St. Pierre, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Crocker & Bro., Kimball, Baracoa, Chase & Udell; B. English, Bliven, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; M. Platt, Ireland, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; E. Parmlee, Gaskill, Wilmington, J. G. Williams; W. S. Tisdale, Hawkins, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Statesman, Hicks, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Eleanor, Townsend, Fredericksburg, Woodruff & Robinson; W. H. Richardson, Bayley, Mayaguez, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Steamers Potomska, Cushman, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Thos. Swann, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Ship Caroline Tucker, Congdon, Havre Jan. 16, with mdse. to J. A. McGaw. Has had heavy weather during the whole passage. Has been 10 ds. W. of Georges, with W. and N. W. gales, with snow and ice. Feb. 7, lat. 42 22, lon. 37 30, experienced a hurricane for 8 hours, which shifted in an instant with a heavy report from S. S. E. to N. N. E., and then blew fearfully. Feb. 21, lat. 41 25, lon. 54 35, during a heavy squall, very dark, ship under close-reefed sails, was struck by a meteor, a thunderbolt, no lightning, but a tremendous report, and our mainmast was enveloped apparently in a shower of rockets, many of the men were benumbed from the effects; found the sheet lead on the mast coat ripped off completely; around the combings on deck the copper tacks were brightened but not started. March 10, 20 miles S. E. of Fire Island, took a pilot from No. 14.

Ship Nabob, (of Boston,) Baxter, Shanghae Nov. 19, with teas, silks, &c., to Cary & Co. Sailed in co. with ship Intrepid for New-York. Has experienced very rough N. W. winds from lat. 30 N.; has several men frost-bitten.

Ship Margaret Eliza, Strout, Buenos Ayres Jan. 14, and Point Indio Jan. 15 with hides, wool, &c., to W. W. De Forrest.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Feb. 14, with rum, goat skins, &c., to Booner, Graves & Co. Left no Am. vessels. March 3, lat. 28 40, lon. 73, saw brig Mechanic, bound N. The V. has been on the coast since the 1st inst., with a heavy and continued gale from the N. W., with snow and extreme cold weather.

Bark Cadet, Guide, Belize, (Hond.,) Feb. 18, with mahogany and logwood to Josiah Fox. Left no Am. vessels. Has experienced heavy N. W. gales on the coast. Been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark John Griffen, (of Prospect,) Clark, Apalachicola Feb. 16 with mdse. to master. Feb. 23, lat. 25, lon. 79 30, spoke brig Orilla, Griffen, from Cardenas for New-York, who had sailed in co. with brig Joseph Park, Park, for New-York. Same day, spoke ship George Washington, (of Boston,) bound N. March 9, lat. 37, lon. 73 exchanged signals with a bark showing a white flag with a black cross in it, bound N. The J. G. had very heavy and continual gales from N. W. to W. N. W. Been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Rolling Wave, (of Fall River,) Cole, Cardenas 16 ds., with molasses to master. Has experienced continual N. W. gales, been drove into the Gulf three times after making the land to the N. of Hatteras. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, and on the 5th inst. in a heavy gale from N. W., split sails and received other damage; was also badly iced up, and crew frost-bitten.

Brig Zenith (of Kennebunk,) Dearing, Cardenas Feb. 20, with sugar and molasses to master. Sailed in co. with brig Louisa P. Snow, Pearce, for New-York, and brig Fanny Winslow, for Portland. Has had heavy weather, gales from N. W. to W. N. W. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig R. Bingham (of Key West,) Shannon, Key West 18 ds., with sugar and molasses, (being part of the cargo of ship Fanny Forrester, from New-Orleans for New-York, and put into Key West in distress,) to Robson & Fosdick. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales, carried away mainboom. March 9, off the Cape of Virginia, passed a vessel's keel, about 100 feet long, coppered.

Schr. E. Waterman, Van Deverter, Hertford, N. C., 3 ds. with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Caroline Anderson, Baker, Alexandria 9 ds., coal.

Schr. Ann and Susan, Smith, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Emma L. Day, Hackney, Washington N. C., 10 ds., with cotton and naval stores to B. Blossom & Sons.

Schr. Treasurer, Fisher, Fredericksburg 4 ds., with grain to Wm. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. Mary Price, Willetts, Norfolk 37 hours, with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Ida Mailler, Hubbard, Fredericksburg 3 ds., with corn to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Wm. H. Sheldon, Cramer, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Mountain Eagle, Ames, Richmond 4 ds., with grain to order.

Schr. Isaac Achorn, Merrill, City Point 3 ds., with grain to J. B. Cunningham.

Schr. Golden West, Crowell, Baltimore 4 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Restless, Smith, Norfolk 31 hours, with grain to order.

Schr. Magnolia, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Alexandria for Fall River with coal.

Schr. Edward Slade, Dennis, Fredericksburg for Providence with grain.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Cramer, Fredericksburg.

Schr. F. J. Brognard, Shute, Richmond 4 ds., with feed to master.

Schr. Garland, Norton, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with molasses to Mayhew, Talbot & Co. Experienced very heavy N. and N. E. gales the entire passage. Been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglan, Petersburg 27 hours, with flour, &c., to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. A. V. Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk 27 hours, with corn to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Benjamin Browning, Lanfair, Middleton, N. C., 24 ds., with grain to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Baltic, Sparks, Provincetown 3 ds., with fish to S. Crowell.

Schr. Rodgers, Johnson, York River, Va., 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Belle, Curley, York River, Va., 3 ds., oysters.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

WIND—Sunrise, S.; meridian, do.; sunset, W. N. W., and fresh.

SAILED—Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Thompson, for Liverpool; brig Rash, Beales, for Gibraltar. Ship Coringa, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 11—Arr. ship Jno. Land, Baker, New-Bedford; bark Fanny Buck, Crocker, New-Orleans; brigs Santiago, Hadley, Aux Cayes; Crimea, Hichborn, Trinidad. Below—Barks David Nickels, Matanzas; Benguela, Cuba.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Cape Cod, 6 P. M.—Passing in, ship Vandalia, from New-Orleans.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 10—Arr., steamer Phineas Sprague, Matthews, Boston for Philadelphia, with stem started and leaking from 3,000 to 4,000 strokes per hour, having been in contact with schr. Chelsea, (of Bangor,) Lowell, from Chesapeake Bay for Portsmouth, last night at 9 o'clock, off Nauset, striking the schr. on the port bow. She was loaded with oak lumber. The schr. immediately filled. Took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port, where they were sent to New-Bedford same day by steamer.

Disasters, &c.

The following dispatches by the Cape Cod line, to Boston, give an account of some marine disasters:

HULL, March 9.—The fishing schooner Ocean Bride, (of Wellfleet,) is ashore behind Point Alderton, with masts cut away and hatches gone. Her boats were found stove on the beach. Part of the crew were picked up by another vessel and were carried to Boston, arriving here this morning. Capt. David Child and Aaron Rich, in the other boat, landed at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Scituate, near the telegraph station, slightly frost-bitten. The Ocean Bride lies broadside on the beach, with both masts gone and decks stove. Her rigging has been got on shore. It appears that the schooner was running in for Boston harbor, but owing to the thick weather got out of her course and struck near Point Alderton last evening. The sea being quite smooth at the time, they attempted to get her off, but failed in their attempts, and the sea growing more rough they were compelled to leave the vessel in the boats, and rowed out into the bay in hopes of being picked up. The boats got separated. One of them was found by an inward bound vessel at 5 o'clock this morning, after the survivors had rowed three hours in the snow storm. Those who were brought to this city suffered severely from the cold, and were not able to leave their berths.

SCITUATE, March 9.—The British schr. Picton, Davis, from Halifax for Boston, with a cargo of herring, went ashore this morning at the Third Cliff, and bilged. Crew saved, badly frozen. The cargo will be saved if the schr. does not go to pieces next tide. The vessel lies high and dry at low water, and the tide ebbs and flows in her. Her mainmast is started, decks broken, and cabin stove. She will be a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 7, in the Straits of Sunda, ship Queen of the Seas, Cobb, from Hong Kong for Sydney. Same date, Br. bark Alfred the Great, from Shanghae. Dec. 12, Br. bark Maggie, from Shanghae for Liverpool.

Jan. 1, lat. 25 21 S., lon. 57 48 E., ship Shannon, from London for Mauritius.

Jan. 14, lat. 33 S., lon. 30 27 E., bark Storm King, from Zanzibar for Salem.

Jan. 17, lat. 34 50 S., lon. 50 28 W., bark Montezuma, (of New-Bedford,) cruising.

Jan. 18, lat. 35 S., lon. 21 34 E., ship Abaleno, Hall, fm. Calcutta for Boston.

Jan. 19, off the Cape of Good Hope, Br. Indian Queen, from Mallman for Liverpool.

Jan. 27, lat. 24 50 S., lon. 36 10 W., ship Island Queen, from Rio bound N.

Feb. 27, lat. 32 46, lon. 75 20, bark Ariel, of and for Newport, from Sagua la Grande, 9 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 14, barks Wm. Schroder, Upton, from Salem, disg.; Swan, Lennon, from Baltimore, do.; St. Andrews, Emblem, and others as before.

At St. George's, Bermuda, about Feb. 20, bark Harriet Spalding, Booher, from Galveston, for Boston, in distress—would sail about March 3; ship Samuel Appleton, from Australia for Boston, touched to land captain, sick; ship J. C. Boynton, from Newcastle, for New-Orleans, in distress; bark N. B. Hale, from Havana, for Boston, do.—had lost deck load and anchor and was leaking.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, brigs T. M. Mayhew, Hall, for New-York in a few days; Truxillo, Mulligan, for do., to sail about 22d, with part of the cargo of ship Cabinet. The ship Splendid, condemned, would be sold in a few days. Schr. Pearl, from Cardenas in distress—had lost deck-load, cargo shifted; would proceed for Portland in a few days.